





# NEWS TOPICS IN FOREIGN CITIES

## Berlin Still Talks of Relations With U. S.

## MYSTERY OF PARIS

## Young Woman Imprisoned for 25 Years in Order to Prevent Marriage Against Her Mother's Wishes.

Berlin, June 8.—Great importance is attached here to anti-German utterances of the present American press. Scores of papers have referred to the subject this week, but a correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has been pointing out that it is better not to attach grave weight to the wholly unfettered utterances of two American press, declaring that the Americans do not want war with Germany and saying that they are a thoroughly peace-loving people. The recent Chinese war, the correspondent adds, has clearly demonstrated that the United States is unwilling to plunge into foreign adventures and the Washington administration is undoubtedly most friendly to Germany as a number of recent acts show. The correspondent next claims that the German press is in part more friendly to the United States, instancing a number of cases.

Regarding the relations between Germany and Brazil, the correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed the Brazilian minister here, Baron Rio Branco, who said in emphatic terms:

"Germany has not had any interests but economic interests to subserve in Brazil. This is well known to the Brazilian government. The interests of which Germany takes in the Germans

In Brazil, who have nearly all acquired Brazilian citizenship, is legitimate and natural and largely because they have remained good customers for the German export trade.

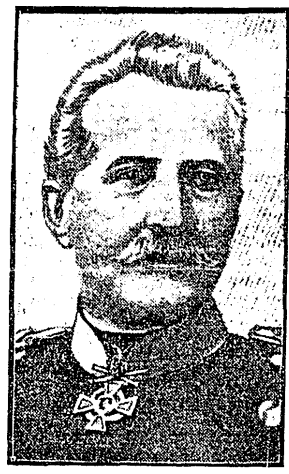
Regarding politics, Baron Rio Branco said:

"While the Germans in the three southern provinces, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Parana, are numerous and exert a certain influence, the Brazilian population is in the majority and Brazilian political independence is dominant. The Hanzatic Colonization company which alone systematically encourages German immigration to the extensive lands it has acquired cannot find Germans to settle there, and has been forced to send for Swedes, Austrians, Russians, and even Boers.

"The talk about German designs upon Brazil is the merest twaddle."

## TRUTH READS LIKE FICTION IN PARIS

Paris, June 8.—The sensation of the week has been the arrest of Mme. Monnier, a rich, miserly land owner of the neighborhood of Boulogne, and her son, a former sub-prophet of the department of Vienna and a leader of the Perte's society, on the charge of in-



COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

caractering Mme. Monnier, for 25 years in a room of Madame Monnier's house. The police, who were anonymously notified of the woman's detention, entered the house and found Mme. Monnier shut up in a room in darkness, lying on a mattress stark naked and so emaciated that she appeared to be a living skeleton. The room was covered with filth, bones, refuse, food, worms, rats and all kinds of vermin. The unfortunate woman, who had partially lost her reason, was taken to a hospital. It was thought she would die, but she is now improving. Twenty-five years ago she was a beautiful brunette and fell in love with a lawyer without means. Her mother disapproved of their love and confined her in the room which she has only recently left. The son, after his arrest, pleaded that he acted as he did on account of filial piety, and that the mother was responsible. The lawyer died in 1885.

There was another dramatic development in the case today. Madame Monnier died in prison of heart disease. The gravity of her crime was brought home to her at the judge's examination Thursday. She became ill and died suddenly this morning.

## FEAR TROUBLE IN BALKANS

Rome, June 8.—Signor Guiccardini, the reporter of the chamber of deputies on the Albanian question, said it was, in his opinion, critical, as the movement in Macedonia might precipitate a surprise at any moment. Italy, he declared, could not be the puppet of any power, whether of the first or second rank. She had already suffered at Bizerta, but she could not accept another Bizerta at Vallona or Durazzo. He cited a series of incidents which he maintained went to show that a propaganda was carried on in Albania by Austria-Hungary, and asked whether such propaganda was reconcilable with the declarations made at Vienna and Rome regarding the maintenance of the status quo, which in his opinion was unstable.

Other speakers referred to the unrest in the Balkans.

These utterances, taken in connection with Count Goluchowski's recent speech indicate that the statesmen fear that trouble is imminent in southeastern Europe. The foreign minister, Signor Prinitti, had been expected to make an important speech tonight but his address was postponed.

## STUDENTS PROTEST

Salina, Kan., June 8.—Practically all of the students of the Wesleyan university here have threatened to quit that institution forthwith if the board of trustees insist upon removing Dr. Tabbs, professor of natural science, whose name was dropped from the faculty list on Thursday owing to his ideas on evolution. A secret meeting of the executive committee of the board was held last night to discuss the matter. Dr. Tabbs, who is a native of Kansas, was vigorously against the removal. The concession of the board in agreeing to listen to the deferment is thought to amount to nothing whatever, as the committee seems determined to displace the professor. The feeling among the students is very bitter and it is stated they will take decisive action if the board continues to maintain its position. Dr. Tabbs was accused of "high chair criticism," to private classes of students at his home.

## AMERICAN PEERESS OPENED CHARITY SALE

London, June 8.—The duchess of Marlborough this afternoon, at the Westminster town hall, opened a sale of work of the Children's Aid Society. American peeress looked charming in black. She made a bright little speech with perfect self-possession, in which she said she could think of no nobler or higher work than saving little children from poverty and pain. The duchess, who was loudly cheered, was presented with a bouquet of flowers. The duke, who accompanied his wife, sat beside her throughout the ceremony.

## FIRE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 8.—Seven persons were hurt early today escaping from fire in the Golden West hotel on West Madison street. The fire started on the second floor and though it did little property damage the frightened guests jumped from windows of the second and third floors. The injured: Nicholas Golden, proprietor of the Golden West; John West, American peeress looked charming in black. She made a bright little speech with perfect self-possession, in which she said she could think of no nobler or higher work than saving little children from poverty and pain. The duchess, who was loudly cheered, was presented with a bouquet of flowers. The duke, who accompanied his wife, sat beside her throughout the ceremony.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Denver, June 8.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says a man supposed to be Herman S. Johnston, of St. Louis, Mo., from a card found on his person, cut his throat with a razor in the doorway of the chair car of a Santa Fe passenger train at Winslow and fell dead. The car was crowded and several ladies fainted and a regular soldier from the Philippines, driver crazy by the sight, jumped from the car window and ran across the sand hills a long distance before being overtaken.

## BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

Berkeley, Cal., June 8.—Weir Allen, a 9-year-old deaf mute, burned to death at the State Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The boy was being bathed in an alcohol bath by George Hoffman, an attendant. Hoffman lighted a cigarette and threw the match in the alcohol, which immediately took fire. Hoffman has been placed under arrest.

## REFUSE OFFERS FOR "SHORT LINE"

## Rumors of Proposed Sale of the Line Declared False by a Stockholder --No Desire to Sell.

"There is no deal on either for the sale or the lease of the Short Line," said Mr. F. E. Brooks, one of the prominent stockholders in the company, last night. "All rumors to the contrary are not true."

For the past month rumors have been circulating and even positive statements made to the effect that the new road to the Cripple Creek district is soon to be sold or leased for a long term of years. It has been reported that the smelter trust and one of the big Colorado railroads are each making negotiations to secure control of the line, and that all that remains to be settled is the price.

All these statements are branded as false by Mr. Brooks, who is thoroughly familiar with all the business of the company.

"It is true," said Mr. Brooks, "that there have been a number of propositions submitted to the directors of the 'Short Line' for the road to be placed under the control of other parties, but that is about as far as the negotiations have gone. The line is not being sold or leased, and none seems at all likely at this time. It is not for sale."

"Of course, if any corporation offers a big enough price for the railway, the offer would probably be considered, and in that respect it is for sale just as any other property. But that has nothing to do with the rumors now being circulated. We are not trying to sell it and don't want to let it go out of our hands. There is absolutely no foundation for the statements circulated."

## TO LEASE MAHALA MINE AT LEADVILLE

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, June 8.—The Mahala mine, now in the hands of a receiver, is about to be leased. Receiver Charles Stead being permitted by the court to grant a lease.

The Arnold mine is now drifting from the 400-foot level and are now going through contact and the outlook is good.

Otis Richmond secured a lease this morning on the contact between the Mahala and Arnold mines, and will begin operations at once.

Tom Starr, Jr., has started placer mining in the old California Gulch district.

## DENVER WANTST HE WOODMEN CONVENTION

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—Although the biennial convention, or head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, does not begin its regular business until Tuesday morning, the city is already ready taking on signs of activity along the Los Angeles, Cal. advance guard arrived today and has already begun to work for its city for the meeting in 1905. Denver is active in pursuit of the same honor.

## A NUMBER OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS IN DENVER

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 8.—A number of serious accidents occurred in this city this afternoon and evening. C. Lemmon, a teamster living at 1012 S. Seventh street, was struck by a Tramway car at S. Ninth and Colfax avenues and received injuries which may result fatally. He was riding his wheel and got too close to the tracks.

Jennie Levin, a 4-year-old child living at 1439 Eleventh street, while playing in the back yard got too close to a bonfire and her clothing became ignited. Before the flames were extinguished her right arm, right leg, neck and right side were badly burned. In attempting to extinguish the flames Rebecca Levin of 1461 Eleventh street and Rose Bloom of 1437 Eleventh street were both badly burned about the face and hands.

T. R. Monahan, a policeman, was beat up by a crowd of toughs near 8th and Colfax streets. A dance was in progress when a man by the name of White got boisterous. Monahan arrested him and started to the patrol box. A crowd followed him to the box and jumped onto him, kicking and beating his face. The man under arrest was identified as Thomas Alford, one of the men connected with the affair, was arrested and placed in jail.

Lucie Perham of 1119 Park street was knocked off her wheel by a runaway horse at Santa Fe and Colfax avenues this evening. The force of the blow dazed her and she was considerably bruised about the head and body.

Clara E. Dennis of 1116 Evans street accidentally upset a tea-kettle of boiling water and also a pot of hot coffee on her face and neck. The contents of both scalded her feet considerably. Her injuries will confine her to her bed for a month.

Joe Beck, a 12-year-old boy living at 1426 Eleventh street, accidentally fell into a tub of scalding water which his mother had left on the floor. His face and neck were scalded and he is at present considered quite serious. He was playing in the yard and started to run through the kitchen, and stumbled over the tub.

# TRIPLE TWISTER IN OKLAHOMA

## Most Disastrous Storm That Ever Visited the Territory and Devastated Kay County--Several Lives Were Lost.

Wichita, Kan., June 8.—The most disastrous storm which has ever visited Oklahoma territory in Kay County last night. A tornado struck Billings, Eddy and Tonkawa, and its influence covered a stretch of country 10 miles wide and 36 miles long. Nearly every farm house in northwestern Kay county is more or less injured, not a windmill has been left standing and the face of the country is covered with debris.

Blackwell suffered considerably. Practically every piece of glass in the city has been broken. If the damages reported, including the loss of crops, damage to crops from wind and hail, it will be more than \$100,000.

The tornado was the worst at Eddy, where Bob McGaffin was killed and his mother fatally wounded. A telephone message from Eddy tonight says the fatalities at Eddy were seven persons but the report cannot be confirmed. It is also reported that two were killed at Billings but that city cannot be reached by telephone as the wires are down. Very little can be heard from the country.

It is evident that it was not the same tornado that struck all the places. It is probable that three separate twisters prevailed at practically the same time. At Eddy only two houses remain standing. It was a small town. The prevalence of cyclone cellars undoubtedly saved many lives. It is estimated that not less than 100 houses were destroyed.

In Blackwell, Eddy, Billings and Tonkawa were injured.

The office of one tornado insurance company out of 43 doing business in Oklahoma received 11 telegrams announcing total losses. They claim that their losses will not fall far short of 75 houses in Kay county and that the total losses of the 43 companies will be something enormous.

Van Arsdale Brothers, hail insurance agents doing business here, are receiving claims for total losses. The smallest claim they have received is for \$500 per cent. Van Arsdale is said to be the banner single county in the United States for wheat. Heavy hail storms struck Blackwell, Ponca City, Lillavale, Deer Creek and Perry.

## HOPEFUL OF OUTCOME OF MRS. MCKINLEY'S ILLNESS

Washington, June 8.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians were in consultation about two hours today and subsequently a very complete statement of the true character of the illness from which she has been suffering was issued. Such a statement has been promised from time to time and while in San Francisco it was said that the president desired a fuller announcement of the nature of Mrs. McKinley's illness given to the public. But, for one reason or another, it has been withheld up to the present time. The bulletin is as follows:

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood infection resulting from peritonitis of the index finger (bone fest) which began in Los Angeles and which was promptly treated by incision. The subsequent condition of exhaustion was due to the same blood infection as evidenced by a severe diarrhoea. She improved, however, and was brought home in comfort and without loss of strength. The principal cause of anxiety in her case since her arrival in Washington has been acute endocarditis (inflammation of the lining of the membrane of the heart), the result of the blood infection. This does not appear to be progressive and there has been an improvement in the diarrhoea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's case at the present time presents a more cheerful aspect."

The feeling at the White house tonight was a little more hopeful as to the outcome. The fact that Mrs. McKinley has been resting much better than usual in the past few days has been an important factor in fighting the disease. There have been no developments during the day of an unfavorable nature. Dr. Rixey stayed a half hour longer than usual tonight, spending considerable time with the president in discussion and explanation of the case. The president saw no callers tonight, but a number of persons left their cards and made personal inquiries. The president spent an hour or more during this afternoon with Jefferson Reynolds, of New Mexico, a relative of Mrs. McKinley.

## CODY IS SCHEMING FOR ELKS HOME

Indianapolis, June 8.—Col. William F. Cody is making an effort to locate the proposed National Home for Indigent Elks at Cody, a new town in the Big Horn basin, Wyoming. He is personally appealing to the members of the Elks National home committee and is also carrying on a large correspondence through his friends in order to bring every influence to bear in favor of his town. The matter will probably be settled at a meeting of the home committee at Columbus, O., June 15.

## WRECK IN KANSAS

Wichita, Kan., June 8.—The "Frisco" passenger train, which left here at 1 o'clock for the east was wrecked at Greenwood at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but so far as heard from no one was killed. Conductor E. C. Acres had his leg broken and was seriously hurt about the head. It is said he cannot live. The dining car and sleeper were both burned, catching fire from the cooking range. The dining car was ahead of the sleeper. Its front axle broke, the car falling to the track at that end. The Pullman tipped over and both fell from the track. State partner, Mr. Vermilion, telegraphs to the Eagle that many are seriously injured.

A wrecking train, which left here at 5 o'clock, carrying physicians has not yet returned.

## REWARDS FOR HEROES IN CAMPAIGN IN CHINA

Washington, June 8.—The secretary of the navy today approved the recommendations of the naval board of award concerning medals of honor and letters of commendation to a number of officers and men of the navy and marine corps who distinguished themselves during the campaign in China. Secretary Long's action did not go outside of the China recommendations and he will not pass upon the Santiago medal until the return of Assistant Secretary Hackett. Those approved are:

Ensign J. G. Pettigill, U. S. N., letter of commendation for his skill, courage and efficiency at the battle of Tientsin.

Ensign A. H. McCarthy, U. S. N., to receive a very highly commendatory letter from the navy department for his skill, courage and good judgment in handling his vessel, the gunboat at Calamianes, in the Agusan river, Mindanao, February 26, 1901, and the successful carrying out of the object of the expedition.

The board "regrets that under the law no greater reward can be given this promising young officer. His exhibition of professional skill and nerve upon this occasion appeals most forcibly to its favorable consideration."

Major George Richards, U. S. M. C., to be breveted lieutenant colonel from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin.

Captain N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C., to be breveted major from August 14, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Peking from the 20th of June to the 14th of August, 1900, both dates inclusive.

Captains Philip M. Bamon, B. H. Fuller, Charles G. Long and First Lieutenant Robert F. Wayne, to be commended in general for their gallant, meritorious and courageous conduct in the battle of Tientsin.

The list also includes 37 non-commissioned officers and privates, who are awarded medals of honor and letters of commendation for distinguished conduct during the various stages of the siege of Peking, chiefly in erecting barricades under heavy fire.

## M. LABORI STILL DEFENDS DREYFUS

London, June 8.—The visit to England of Maître Labori, the distinguished French advocate, has developed the fact that the relations between himself and Dreyfus have greatly changed since the Rennes drama. M. Labori's friends say that Dreyfus has treated his "savior" shamefully. They declare that the last time Dreyfus stayed in Paris he never went near M. Labori and has in other ways shown that he stigmatizes as a utter lack of gratitude. M. Labori does not conceal his appreciation of these circumstances, but is as ardent as ever, declaring in private that Dreyfus was wrongfully convicted, and the slightest suggestion to the contrary is sufficient to send the advocate into a passionate fit of denunciation of Dreyfus' detractors and whatever may be the personal relations between himself and the prisoner of Devil's Island, he certainly has not lost any ardor in behalf of his famous client.

## C. F. & I. CO.

New York, June 8.—President Osgood, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., is expected to arrive here on Monday. It is believed that he will make speedy announcement of the new interests that are to be given representation in the board. These, it is understood, will include persons selected by Blair & Co. of this city and J. J. Mitchell of Chicago, who recently gave the company substantial financial assistance.

## NEARLY HALF THE PEOPLE RESIDE IN THE CITIES

Washington, June 8.—The census office today issued a bulletin giving the population of incorporated places in the country. The bulletin shows that there are 10,002 such places, as compared with 7,578 in 1890.

The bulletin shows 33 cities containing more than 100,000 people each. Of the large cities in 1900, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia contain more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the same as in 1890, while for cities having between 500,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants there are 1,000 in 1900, as against one only in 1890. There were no cities in 1900 containing 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants but at the census of 1890 there were three cities of this class. On the other hand there are five cities in 1900 with a population of between 300,000 and 400,000, but in 1890 there were no cities coming between these limits of population. Of the total number of places in the list almost one-half, or 14,338, containing more than 500 people, while there are 2,661 places of between 500 and 1,000 in 1900, as against 1,000 in 1890. There were 930 incorporated towns and Pennsylvania comes next with 832. New York has 438 such places. There are no incorporated municipalities in Alaska. The incorporated places contain an aggregate 35,848,516 inhabitants, as compared with a total of 26,075,828 persons living in incorporated places in 1890.

The combined population in the incorporated towns and cities constitutes 47 per cent of the population of the entire country, as against 41 per cent in the towns in 1890. In the state of New York, which takes the lead in this respect 77 per cent of the people live in the cities and towns against 69 per cent in 1890. In six other states, namely, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Connecticut, more than two-thirds of the people live in the incorporated

## A NAVAL OFFICER INJURED AT BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8.—Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull of the United States navy, in charge of the hydrographic service at the Panamerican grounds, fell from the dome of the government building today and was seriously injured. He was unconscious when assistance reached him and was taken at once to the emergency hospital. After a careful examination the surgeons reported that while Commander Bull's injuries were serious, they did not think they would prove fatal. His right leg is broken below the knee and his hip is fractured. It was at first supposed that his skull had been fractured but this was not the case. He was removed to his home this evening.

## IRONWORKERS ASK AID.

San Francisco, June 8.—In response to an appeal from the striking iron workers for financial aid, the San Francisco Labor council has resolved to ask for contributions from all local labor organizations, state federations and the American Federation of Labor. It is estimated that \$50,000 a week will be needed to sustain the men now out of employment.

## ANNUAL CLEAN-UP IN THE KLONDIKE IS IN PROGRESS

Seattle, Wash., June 8.—The Times says:

A giant nugget, worth \$261, was found in the recent wash-up on American hill, Klondike.

Today's reports from the north indicate exceptionally lively times on all the creeks. The clean-up of 1901 is in full swing. From all parts of the camps come reports of water running freely and claim-owners taking prompt advantage of the opportunity to wash up their dirt. Summer work is also beginning. Double shifts are being put in at many places.

The Sulphur creek reports a good flow of water all along the stream and activity at all points on the El Dorado.

Hunker and Goldbottom are alive with men engaged in sluicing and Hunker is already sending gold to Dawson.

Bonanza has also sent in some new crop gold and is working at nearly all points.

No reports are heard of scarcity of men and some predict that there are now more men in the camp than will be needed in the busiest season.

The long brewing war against gold and the way will be clear to the north with attacks against the big grants from all quarters, according to the Dawson News. Suit has been filed in the gold commissioner's court against the Doyle concessions on Bonanza and the Matson concessions. A third suit is also to be brought against the Matson concession.

## THE YACHT CLUB SAYS "IT'S UP TO LAWSON"

New York, June 8.—"It's up to Lawson." This is the manner in which the members of the New York Yacht club express their opinion regarding the controversy between the club and the charter of the boat to one of its members and the way will be clear to the north with attacks against the big grants from all quarters, according to the Dawson News. Suit has been filed in the gold commissioner's court against the Doyle concessions on Bonanza and the Matson concessions. A third suit is also to be brought against the Matson concession.

Mr. Lawson's letter in reply to Commodore Leydard's most recent communication I saw in the papers. It would indicate that Mr. Lawson would not accede to the terms of our rules. He does not say so, however, in so many words. There is still a chance for Mr. Lawson to have his boat meet the Constitution in the trial races.

Mr. Oddie was asked about the races off Newport early in July.

"These races," he said, "are given under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing association. This year they have made a class for 90 footers. I don't know whether Mr. Lawson has entered his boat or not, but there is little doubt that the Constitution will be a participant in the races."

Incident is closed. Mr. Lawson knows the way he can get into the trial races. All he has to do is to say the word charter his boat to one of our members and the way will be clear to the north with attacks against the big grants from all quarters, according to the Dawson News. Suit has been filed in the gold commissioner's court against the Doyle concessions on Bonanza and the Matson concessions. A third suit is also to be brought against the Matson concession.

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## DYNAMITE IN COLLISION CAUSED FEARFUL WRECK

Binghamton, N. Y., June 8.—While a freight train on the Lackawanna was taking water at Vestal, 10 miles west of here, at 9:45 o'clock tonight it was run into from behind by a double-header wildcat train. In the second car from the caboose of the stationary train was a large quantity of dynamite, which was exploded by the impact. Six men were killed and three fatally injured.

The dead: J. M. KELLEY, Elmira. THEODORE POLHEMUS, Elmira. FIREMAN VETTERBEE, ENGINEER MATTICE.

WILLIAM MEDDICK, trainman. ELMER POLHEMUS, trainman. Fatally injured—George Mattice, trainman. Engineer Longmeyer of the wildcat train, unknown man.

Both trains were blown to atoms, but the remainder of their crews escaped with slight injuries.

Much damage was done by the concussion, most of the windows in Vestal and Union, across the river from Vestal, being shattered. Binghamton's plate glass fronts did not escape, many of the largest glasses in the city being broken. The shock was felt at a distance of 30 miles.

## HONDURAS CONCESSIONS DISCUSSED IN COURT

New York, June 8.—A hearing was given today in Jersey City in the suit brought in the United States circuit court to compel the Honduras syndicate to surrender concessions obtained from it by the government of Honduras. General Benjamin F. Tracy, former secretary of the navy, was examined by Jacob F. Shephard, the promoter of the original Honduras company. It is claimed that General Tracy and others, after learning the projects and plans of the Honduras company, formed the Honduras syndicate and obtained the concessions which should have gone to the Honduras company.

General Tracy said he had been informed that Mr. Shephard had dropped out of the enterprise, but that there was no reason why he or others should drop out. Mr. Shephard had promised to see

him, but failed to do so. Suddenly he was confronted with the signing of the papers. He thought that Mr. Shephard would prefer to live him on the inside. Told his associates in the enterprise that Mr. Shephard must be well treated, but he thought the compensation of \$50,000 given to Mr. Shephard was extravagant.

General Tracy said the relation of counsel never existed between himself and Mr. Shephard. He was connected with the projected Honduras enterprise. Mr. Shephard read a letter written by Frank Loomis, referring to General Tracy, in which Loomis said that General Tracy said that Mr. Loomis "may have thought that I was counsel, but I never intended to create in Mr. Loomis' mind the idea that the relation was that of counsel."

After some further testimony in the same line the hearing was adjourned until next Saturday.



and the sermon falls.



# The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## LABOR AND CAPITAL IN COLORADO.

**T**HE DISPATCHES from Leadville Wednesday relative to the session of the State Federation of Labor contain the following significant prophecy made by Mr. J. K. Robinson, the then secretary of that body:

Within the next two years Colorado will see the most gigantic struggle between organized labor and organized capital that she has ever witnessed. It will be the hardest battle that labor has ever had. This may appear to you delegates as a very strong assertion, but I feel that it is coming—surely coming—and, therefore nothing should turn us aside from organizing on every hand.

Mr. Robinson embodies in words the thought which has repeatedly come to most of the thinking men of the state during the past few months. Neither industrial labor nor capitalistic conditions are in good shape in Colorado. With the tremendous consolidations of industrial interests which have been going on during the past few months one of the greatest menaces to continued peace and good will between capital and labor is the fear that such interests may have fallen under the immediate management of those not big enough to appreciate their duties and responsibilities and not sympathetic enough to realize that their greatest prosperity can only come from having well-paid, contented and happy employees.

The vital spot of weakness in all of these consolidations, in so far as concerns the western country, is the attempt to operate complex and complicated industries, largely dependent upon the skill, good will and contentment of human laborers for their success, by some manager, whose chief recommendation, perhaps, lies in the fact that he is a millionaire, from an office in the shadow of the blighting and devastating influences of Wall street.

If the trusts which have been so rapidly forming during the past few years really expect to continue in business for any length of time their first thought should be to pay all classes of their employees liberal wages and to arrange for such working hours as are entirely compatible with the preservation of their health and their opportunity for advancement. Then if the trusts are wise enough to reduce prices to the people and to select able and efficient local managers they should stand an excellent chance of achieving success in their enterprises and the danger of labor troubles would be reduced to the minimum.

This question of friction between capital and labor is not one-sided by any means. Labor makes quite as many and quite as serious blunders as capital. Their chiefs are not always wise, or patriotic, or able, or unselfish. Their demands are not always reasonable and the methods adopted for the enforcement of their views are oftentimes repugnant to the moral sense of the community.

Their leaders too often lend themselves to serving the private purposes of one of two contending business interests, even where their own welfare is directly involved and where independence of action on their part is the only avenue for the advancement of the interests of their union.

In political matters such leaders too often sell out for cash or for office, and ingratitude is too often the reward for service to labor interests.

By all means the laboring people of Colorado should organize most thoroughly and completely, but always for the definite purpose of advancing their own interests by legitimate means and under leadership that will assure that result.

By united effort there is no worthy demand of the laboring classes in this state which cannot be obtained. They always have it in their power to force the enactment of reasonable and friendly legislation and if they will but relegate the extremists and the chronic agitators to the rear they will vastly improve their condition.

One of the unfortunate things in Colorado just now is that most of the property and industries of the state which are worth owning are rapidly passing into the possession of people who live in the east or in Europe.

Naturally they have little interest in the future of the state and their desire will probably be to get as much as possible in the shortest time and at the smallest cost. It is this element of our industrial evolution that threatens the most harmful results to labor of all kinds and no doubt this is what Mr. Robinson had in mind when he used the words quoted above.

A fallacious notion exists that somehow or other we are helping the state by selling our best mines, railroads, smelters, mills, farms, factories, business blocks and dwelling houses to eastern or foreign capitalists. Some of our people call this "bringing capital into the state," and anything which prevents the sale of such properties, by which the investor confidently expects to get from twenty to one hundred dollars in return for every dollar invested, is called "driving capital away from the state."

The fact is that this process is most destructive to the material welfare of our people and if it is carried much further the whole state will be owned by outsiders who cannot possibly have the same interest in our progress or advancement that citizens of the state would have.

Such a condition of affairs is quite naturally a cause of concern on the part of the working classes, and it may well engage the serious thought and study of all the people who expect to make Colorado their home.

## THE STATE FAIR.

**W**E ARE very glad that the matter of a state fair has at last been undertaken by a community that has both the ability and the disposition to carry the matter to a successful conclusion. There are very few residents of the state who will have any doubt that within its borders are to be found the materials for an annual exposition of a most attractive and successful kind; but there are probably few even among our own people who realize the actual wealth and variety of resource possessed by this fortunate community.

To be worthily representative of what we have and what we can do, the state fair should not confine itself to any one branch of industry. It should include our mines as well as our farms and stock ranches and orchards, and to these should be added both the manufactured products in which our state is rapidly winning a position in competition with the world and the raw material with which this state has been so richly endowed.

Eastern communities have thoroughly proved the benefits that result from state fairs, and there is no reasonable doubt that in our own state, which is making such rapid progress and which possesses so many undeveloped opportunities, the benefits will be correspondingly great.

Pueblo is doing a service to the entire state in undertaking the state fair. It has our best wishes for its success, and we hope that our own county will be worthily represented and will carry off a fair share of the premiums and awards that are to be distributed there.

## THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

**T**HE QUESTION of the tariff played a very small part in the campaign of 1900. The Democratic party reaffirmed its position in opposition to protection and there was not the slightest evidence of repentance on the part of any of its leaders. But other matters engaged the attention of the people and the tariff was not a serious issue in the campaign.

It is already evident that there will be more discussion of the matter in the next four years than there has been in the past four.

The radical free trade theorists are not of the class that learns by experience. They would be glad doubtless to sweep away the protective tariff entirely and to leave American industries and workmen open to the competition of the world. Fortunately for the country, these people are not numerous nor influential and there is not the slightest danger that the tariff walls will be thrown down entirely.

There are a good many people, however, who favor a revision of the present tariff law, and it is probable that a serious effort will be made along that line. In previous discussions it has been the Republican idea that the tariff should be so adjusted as to accomplish two objects. It should provide revenue necessary for the expenses of the government, and it should protect and build up American industries. The wisdom of this view has been conclusively demonstrated by the course of events, and there is no reasonable doubt that much of the success of American manufacturers and much of the prosperity among wage earners of all kinds in this country is due to the Republican protective tariff. At the present time the opinion is gaining ground that a third object should also be considered, that is, the building up of American commerce with foreign countries. The experience of foreign countries, and to a limited extent of our own, has shown that a tariff may be made a most effective weapon in commercial competition and that the nation that modifies its tariff upon this principle is at a great advantage over the nation that does not. Moreover, there is a belief that a tariff of this kind may be used in securing important commercial concessions from European powers, and in preventing combinations with which we have been threatened.

If the opposition to reciprocity in our tariff arrangements came only from the free traders it would not be serious, but each tariff concession is opposed by all those interested in retaining the highest protection for the particular article affected, and this opposition is so strong that the administration has not been successful in securing the ratification of any of the reciprocity treaties that have been negotiated. Whether better success will be secured when the matter is taken up on broader and more general lines remains to be seen.

Another new element in the tariff question is the matter of the trusts. Some Democrats seem to have an idea that the best way to deal with the trusts is to destroy protection. This course might be effective in some cases, but the remedy suggested is too much like that of the man who killed a mosquito on his finger with a blow of a sledge hammer. The trusts with their large capital and very perfect organization are much better able to meet foreign competition than are the industries that have not been combined to the same extent. Besides that, many of the trusts are based upon articles already on the free list or produced by this country under more favorable conditions than elsewhere in the world. But while any attempt to solve the trust problem by a wholesale reduction or abolition of duties would be dangerous as well as ineffective, it is true that in any readjustment of our tariff system care should be taken not to give an advantage to any of these great combinations, nor to permit them to exact prices from American consumers higher than that for which they are ready to sell their products in the open markets of the world.

In any revision of the tariff it is only reasonable to insist that the work should be done by those who believe in the general policy of protection, and not by those who have opposed protective tariffs and would be glad to see the entire system destroyed. It is also reasonable that the power of making changes should not be committed to the hands of those who are more interested in the exclusion of foreign products than in the extension of American commerce. The chief gainers by the present system are the American people, not the capitalists alone, not the wage earners alone, but the American people as a whole, and it is for the benefit of the American people that the changes should be planned.

Congress ought also to bear in mind that change itself, unless clearly shown to be necessary, is a bad thing. Nothing promotes confidence so much as settled conditions, and frequent changes in our tariff laws are a powerful source of evil to our industry and commerce. Well-considered changes from time to time are advantageous, and in fact necessary, but modifications resulting from political influences or personal efforts do more harm than good, and should not receive the approval of congress.

## THE RAILWAYS AND THE MINES.

**C**RIPPLE Creek has shown the world to what an extent railways may be made to assist in the development of a mining district. There is hardly a producing mine in the district that does not have a track at the foot of its dump, and the ore is handled at a minimum of trouble and expense.

Cripple Creek is fortunate because it has so many high-grade mines covering so large an area, and there are few districts that can equal it in this respect. But the experience of Cripple Creek has made it evident that railways may be made much more of a feature in mining development than they have been hitherto.

Already Leadville has profited by the lesson, and the ore that was formerly hauled in wagons is now being taken directly from the mines into the railway cars with marked results in increased production and profit. A plan is also proposed for the construction of a railway that will perform a similar service for the mines of Aspen and vicinity.

Such enterprises are of the highest value to the state. Modern methods may be relied on to bring into productivity many of the older districts, and in many cases the construction of a new railroad or the discovery of a new process of ore reduction is equal in value to the finding of a new district.

## ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

**E**NCOURAGING progress is being made in the work of securing subscriptions for the Quarto-centennial celebration that is to be given in this city next August. The general sentiment being that Colorado Springs cannot afford to have a cheap or poorly planned festival.

The preliminary announcement of the features of the celebration, which is all that is possible to be decided at the present time, gives promise of unusual attractiveness and should add to the willingness to furnish the necessary means.

A continuance along the lines already developed will insure the success of the celebration and bring most desirable results.

## THE LAW UPHELD.

**T**HE miserable negro criminal who murdered a little boy down in Georgia did not deserve any extension of the life that he had forfeited.

But the sheriff who shot the would-be lynchers was defending not the negro, but the law.

The lynchers aimed their blows at the negro; they struck at the establishment of justice and liberty, the right of every man to a fair trial under the law and the orderly administration of proper punishment to the guilty by the public officers.

Therefore, the sheriff did his duty in shooting the leaders of the mob, and he deserves the approval and the praise of law-abiding citizens everywhere.

If there were more sheriffs like Joseph Morrill, there would be no mobs, and public sentiment would demand and secure the prompt punishment of the guilty by legal means, instead of trying to supplement the failures of the law by the illegal vengeance of the mob.

## REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.

**T**HE GAZETTE notes with surprise, not unmixed with alarm that there were neither essays nor orations at the High school commencement in this city last Thursday evening. Just why our High school graduates were deprived of their time-honored rights and privileges in this matter we are at a loss to understand. The young gentlemen and young ladies who have completed their course of learning and culture in the public schools of this city are certainly as well qualified to instruct and enlighten an attentive world upon "The Higher Meaning of Evolution," or "The Uses of Beauty," as the high school graduates of any other city. And if they do not get the chance to present their views upon these important subjects upon graduation day, we fear they never will.

It looks very much as though the school authorities had been too much influenced by the good-natured fun that is made of graduation essays. But like other fun, these criticisms are both exaggerated and one-sided. It is no small part of an education to be able to express one's thoughts upon a serious subject, and indeed it may be said that it is an important part of an education to be able to think with clearness and originality upon a subject outside of the ordinary round of everyday life.

It may be that the average author of graduation day essays possesses no superior information in regard to the subject treated, but the thought, the research and the mental effort necessary to these productions have a proper place in a well-rounded plan of education.

The Gazette feels that 35 young ladies and gentlemen of the blue and gray have been deprived of an important opportunity, and that the public has also been deprived of valuable thoughts and information.

If any of the graduating class of 1901 wants to write a Commencement essay, the Gazette will publish it.

## THE ALTERNATIVE.

**I**N view of Mr. Bryan's speech at Kansas City on Wednesday last, it is well to remind him that the recent decision of the supreme court was that the people of Puerto Rico did not have to pay the Dingley tariff, that they did not have to pay the internal revenue taxes, that they did not possess the right to immigrate to this country and become citizens of the states irrespective of congress, and that congress had the same right to enact legislation for Puerto Rico that previous Democratic congress did to enact legislation for Alaska and other territory acquired by the United States.

If the court had decided otherwise, it would have decided, not that the United States had no right to annex the Spanish islands, for no one held that theory, but that the islands having been annexed, the islanders were already possessed and charged with all the rights, privileges, duties, burdens and responsibilities laid upon citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Mr. Bryan believes that the court should have decided that the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos are entitled to immigrate to this country and to become citizens of the states as rapidly as they please, that sugar and all other products of Puerto Rico and the Philippines are to be admitted to this country free of duty, that Puerto Rico and the Philippines must be beggared by the imposition of American internal revenue duties, and that the hands of congress are tied with the declaration that the people of Puerto Rico or Cebu are as much citizens of the United States as those of Colorado or New Mexico.

Of course, Mr. Bryan does not want these things to be so, but he did wish most mightily that the court would decide that the Republican administration had committed a fearful blunder and had involved the country in most terrible consequences. And now that the court has decided that no blunder has been made and that the consequences will be simply what we choose to make them, Mr. Bryan cannot conceal his disappointment and raves of the time when his party will be able to pack the supreme court in order to secure a decision.

Not that Puerto Rico and the Philippines have not been duly and legally annexed.

But that we must, because of that annexation, take upon ourselves and force upon the people of those islands sundry disagreeable consequences which no one, not even Mr. Bryan, really desires.

Now, isn't that a peculiar program for a political party?

## SEEING COLORADO SPRINGS.

**T**HE SUGGESTION has been made that the street car company should follow the example of other cities and during the summer devote a car to the purpose of giving visitors a comprehensive trip about the city.

If a car were to leave the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon at a certain hour every morning through the summer, run to Roswell, Cheyenne canon, Manitou Iron Springs, Printers home and return to the starting place, it would probably be well filled each day by those who have not the time necessary to see all the attractions in this vicinity at their leisure.

When the new lines are completed the trip could be made even more enjoyable.

The suggestion deserves consideration by the Rapid Transit company.

## PIONEERS AND THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL.

**A**CCORDING to a notice already printed in these columns a meeting of the El Paso county pioneers is called for this afternoon. This meeting is of special importance in view of the approaching Quarto-centennial, and it is to be hoped that all the residents of El Paso county who were living here in 1876, at which time Colorado was admitted as a state, will be present. If the proposed amendment to the constitution is carried, as it will be undoubtedly, all these persons will become eligible to membership in the association.

The purpose of the coming celebration is largely a historical one, and the pioneers ought to be given a prominent place in the proceedings at that time. We hear a good deal about what we owe to the '50ers and

the '60ers—no more than we ought to, to be sure, but very much more than what we owe to the '70ers. And yet it was the people who lived here from '71 to '76 who in large measure made the city what it is today, and the men and women of the same era did invaluable service in establishing the foundations of our commonwealth and starting it upon the pathway of growth and prosperity.

For the Quarto-centennial surely the word pioneer should include all who were residents of Colorado territory. They should be made guests of honor upon that occasion and we of the later generation should be glad of the opportunity to express to them our appreciation of what they did towards the upbuilding of our city and the state.

## COLORADO SPRINGS AND THE ELKS HOME.

**A**N EFFORT being made to secure the National Elks home for some new town in the Wyoming wilderness should serve to call renewed attention to the superior merit of Colorado Springs as a location not only for the Elks home, but for all similar institutions.

It is not possible to find, even in wildest Wyoming, a place that can surpass the natural attractions of Colorado Springs. For climate, natural beauty and grandeur of surroundings, clear skies, sunshiny winters and cool summers Colorado Springs is not surpassed anywhere. But these are only a part of its advantages. It offers what no small towns possibly can give in addition to these natural features, all the varied benefits of a progressive and thoroughly modern small city. We have a population that cannot be surpassed for intelligence, character and enterprise. We have summer and winter means of culture and amusement that are to be enjoyed only in the most favored communities. Our city is easily accessible from all parts of the continent, and we have here a population that draws to us from time to time most of what is best worth seeing and hearing.

The person who comes to Colorado Springs for residence, whether it be in a private residence, a hotel or a "home," is not isolated from the world, exiled in an oasis with other unfortunates of his kind. He is still in the world and of it, and while reaping the fullest benefit from the glorious climate and enjoying to the full all the natural beauties of the surroundings, he may still play a part in the world, even if it be only that of an onlooker.

Nothing can be gained by the establishment of a national home in a solitary or out-of-the-way locality. The best place for such a home is a place like Colorado Springs, where natural and social advantages are combined, and we are justified in believing that no other place possesses this combination to a greater degree than Colorado Springs.

## THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

**A**S THE ALLIED ARMIES leave the province of Chili, they abandon it to supreme suffering and misery. It is not the ravages of war alone that are to be counted, though these are bad enough. Making every reasonable allowance for exaggeration, the cruelties and robberies chargeable to the allied troops are an ineffaceable disgrace upon European civilization, and many years will not lessen the memory of the wrongs inflicted upon the Chinese.

But when the allied armies withdraw from China they leave there two enemies more relentless, more cruel and more dreadful even than themselves. Famine is already there; pestilence hangs in the air like a hungry vulture waiting to descend upon its prey.

It was inevitable that this should be so. There are 20,000,000 people in the province of Chili, which has an area about equal to Michigan. Under the most favorable circumstances these people run a close race with starvation. Their daily food supply is reduced to a minimum and any interruption of the usual course of events is certain to result in wholesale misery and death. The march of the allied armies through this province was a fearful calamity. It was not only that Chinamen in arms were shot down, fortresses destroyed, and the usual destruction of war accomplished. The injury was much greater. A peaceful population was driven in terror from its homes, the cultivation of the fields and the progress of trade and small manufactures were interrupted, the homes of the villagers and the farmers were destroyed, the implements of husbandry and even of domestic life were ruthlessly destroyed. And more than that vast stores of grain and other victuals were burned, thrown into the rivers, or left to rot in the sun and rain.

Famine already exists in China, and it will not pass away until millions have paid by their death the indemnity extorted by inexorable natural laws. An effort is already being made in the United States to do something towards allaying this suffering, and there is no doubt that noble men and women, both in America and Europe will do what they can, as they have so often done elsewhere. But the most that they can do will be utterly insufficient to cure this suffering. Not until the population has been reduced to correspond with the productive power of the country, not until the productive power of the country has been raised to meet the need of the population can equilibrium be restored. Immigration shrinks from the horrors that will come during this process. Hunger is the most primitive passion of mankind, and under its pressure even the Chinese may be driven to desperation. It is a good thing that the few thousand European soldiers are not to be left among the starving millions, and it is a dangerous thing that a few hundred legion guards are to be left at the Chinese capital. The worst in China is not past.

## ANOTHER DAM BROKEN.

**T**HE GAZETTE has repeatedly called attention to the need of greater carefulness in the matter of erecting dams in this mountainous region. In the case of the dam at Buena Vista, the structure had already been destroyed on three previous occasions. While no loss of life and no serious damage to down-stream property is reported as a result of this wash-out, it shows a weakness of construction that ought not to be tolerated in this state.

The rule should be:

Whatever is worth building,  
Is worth building well.

The state law for the inspection of all such structures ought to be something more than a dead letter law.

"A nobleman of good family" advertises in the London Times for a position as private secretary to an American or English millionaire. Taken in connection with the visit of Morgan, Carnegie & Co. to King Edward, this shows us what the world is coming to.

In accordance with its usual custom the Manitou Journal is about to resume publication as a daily through the summer months. The Journal management seems to have the right ideas as to the way to run a summer resort newspaper and is unusually successful in carrying them out.

## IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

**A**N IMPORTANT news item in yesterday morning's Gazette related to the situation in southeastern Europe, where an outbreak was said to be momentarily possible.

The story as sent from Rome differs somewhat from previous ones in that it relates to a possible controversy between Italy and Austria-Hungary regarding the neighboring state of Albania. Albania is at present a part of Turkey, but like other portions of the same empire, is in a chronic state of revolt and ready at any time to welcome any opportunity that promises relief from the oppressor. According to the latest report Austro-Hungarian agents have been stirring up trouble in Albania, and Italy is ready to protest against Austrian intrigue.

What makes these stories of trouble in southeastern Europe all the more important is that the strong influence of Great Britain is no longer what it used to be. In former years the British government was ready to act at the first sign of trouble, but now it is doubtful whether Lord Salisbury's government would care to undertake a decisive step except under the gravest conditions. The other European powers know the situation perfectly well and some of them feel free to act than they once did.

## RECENT FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

**C**IRCULARS recently issued by the Immigration Restriction League give some recent and very interesting data in connection with the character of late accessions to our national population.

It is shown, for instance, that the total immigration in 1900 was 448,572, as compared with 311,715 for 1899, an increase for 1900 of 44 per cent, as compared with 1899, and of 96 per cent, as compared with 1898. The total immigration in 1900 was larger than in any year since 1892, and has been exceeded only four times in the last 15 years.

The largest sources of immigration at the present time are:

Southern Italy	1900
Hebrew	84,348
Polish	60,764
Irish	46,938
Scandinavian	35,607
German	32,952
Slovak	29,682
	29,243

Immigration from western Europe has continued to fall off, while that from eastern Europe has gained. The percentage of illiteracy has increased by 5; the average amount of money brought by each immigrant has decreased by \$2; the percentage of unskilled labor has increased by 5; and the percentage of immigration destined for the west and south has diminished by 2.3.

The league sets forth the following outline of the main arguments in favor of the further restriction of immigration, at the same time confessing that it has been unable to get additional legislation through congress and that while public interest in the matter continues strong, the prospect for further restriction in the near future is not good.

1. Immigrants lower the standard of living: (a) by cheap labor; (b) by willingness to live in a deprived condition.
2. Immigrants are a menace to our national institutions: (a) by foreign speech and customs; (b) by grouping in isolated bodies; (c) because they do not appreciate our institutions and are not interested in preserving them.
3. Immigration is injurious to the moral condition of the United States: (a) our prisons, work-houses, and reformatories are largely filled with those of foreign birth and parentage; (b) the quality of our immigration is rapidly deteriorating.
4. Immigration tends to favor the supplanting of the more desirable races by the less desirable, through diminishing largely the birth rate of the former.
5. Immigration can be restricted by the enactment of laws.

It should not, however, be supposed that all the argument is on one side of this question, for this is by no means the case. We already have stringent laws against pauper and criminal immigrants and these are enforced effectively. In many cases immigrants who work at low wages and have lower standards of living do not compete with more intelligent American born workmen, but occupy distinct fields of labor and fill useful places in the community. Illiteracy is not an infallible proof of immorality. It is not certain that the races of eastern Europe will not add to the national strength. A single generation is too short a period to form a conclusive opinion as to their assimilation. The alleged decrease in the birth rate of the superior race is an argument that may be used on both sides. Physical vigor and power of endurance, vitality and productiveness are not less valuable qualities in a race than are intellectual shrewdness and manual dexterity. If the birth rate of the Anglo-Saxon communities is decreasing, as alleged, it is quite time that they received accessions from more sturdy races. Yeast is a good thing, but yeast is most useful when mixed with a large proportion of unleavened flour and the bread that is all yeast, is already corrupted.

As a matter of fact we do not know whether this strong infusion of the races of southeastern Europe is to be a blessing or a curse. We know that these later immigrants seem less desirable than those that have preceded them to our shores. But we also know that pauper and criminal immigration has been largely suppressed, and that we are drawing upon the best part of the population of these countries. We know that the great races of the world have been mixed races, and that our own is already the most composite of them all. We know that we have within our boundaries the material resources sufficient for the support of ten times our present population. We know that the children and the grandchildren of former immigrants have shown a steady improvement over the mental and physical conditions of their ancestors. We have reason to believe that these newer immigrants bring with them a respect for law and a capacity for order and industry that compares favorably with similar qualities among native-born Americans.

We know that restriction of immigration is a good thing, and that too much restriction is a bad thing; but we must draw the line in ignorance and trust to the future to prove the wisdom of our guess.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

Items of Interest for Gazette Readers From All Parts of the State.

The existence of two extensive cement mills in the Arkansas valley between Florence and Pueblo was decided.

Having had eight years' trial and made two failures, it would seem to be up to Grover Cleveland to stop trying to tell how the country ought to be run. In his last attempt he found it necessary to issue bonds to keep the machinery going. The people prefer the present method of running the country, and the public debt reduced and a surplus kept in the treasury. (Gunnison Republican.)

Colorado will profit largely by tourist travel this season and this business will no doubt increase each year. There is no reason why easterners should go to Europe and Switzerland during the hot months when this country can beat that country all hollow. Travelers who have visited Switzerland have no hesitancy in pronouncing the mountains of Colorado grand in every respect. (Durango Herald.)

The supreme court of the United States upheld the decision of the supreme court of the state of Colorado that a locator holds all veins except those that are claimed by the state. Thus ends the long contested apex and side line contention and there are settled, adversely to some, favorably to others, questions involving millions of dollars in the Aspen, Leadville and other great mining districts of the state. (Boulder Camera.)

It is inaccurate to say that the Democratic party "may fall back on the old free trade issue." When a party is flat on its back it cannot fall. The Democratic party may try to lift itself with the old free trade issue, but it will be a hopeless undertaking. Free trade is as flat as Democracy. (Greeley Butte Pilot.)

It is certainly a commendable fact that the Short line has opened for business in the very worst season of the year and yet with their new road bed and new men, new machinery, new everything, they have not had a wreck. One thing is sure—oil is the proper caper for the country that can show it in paying quantities may justly anticipate a sudden and permanent export in the future. (Victor Times.)



# MR. DOOLEY REVIEWS THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

By F. P. DUNNE

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"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "the supreme court has decided the Constitution don't follow the flag."

"Who said it did?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Some wan," said Mr. Dooley. "It happened a long time ago an' I don't remember clearly how it come up, but some fellow said that ivrywhere the Constitution went, the flag was sure to go. 'I don't believe wan worr'd iv it,' says th' other fellow. 'You can't make me think th' Constitution is goin' thrapazin' around ivrywhere a young liftant in th' army takes it into his head to stick a flag pole. It's too old. It's a home-stayin' Constitution with a blue coat with brass buttons onto it, an' it walks with a good-headed cane. It's old an' feeble an' it prefers to set on th' front stoop an' amuse th' childer. It wouldn't last a miny in thim thrapical climes. 'Twud get a pain in th' fourteenth amindmint an' die before the doctors cud get around to cut it out. No, sir, we'll keep it with us, and threat it tenderly without too much hard wurruk, an' when it plays out entirely we'll give it daycint burial an' incorporate ourselves under th' laws iv Noo Jarsey. That's what we'll do,' says he. 'But,' says th' other, 'if . . . wants to travel, why not have it?' 'But it don't want to,' 'I say it does.' 'How'll we find out?' 'We'll ask th' supreme court. They'll know what's good for it.'"

"So it went up to th' supreme court. They're wan thing about th' supreme court, if ye have anything to them, ye have it to them. Ye don't get a check that entitles ye to call for it in an hour. Th' supreme court iv th' United States ain't in any hurry about catching th' mails. It don't have to make th' las' car. I'd book th' Auditorium again it any day for a foot race. If ye're lookin' for a game iv quick decisions an' base hits, ye've

got to hire another empire. It never gives a decision till th' crowd has dispersed an' th' players have packed their bats in th' bags an' started for home.

"For awhile ivrybody watched to see what th' supreme court would do. I know meself I felt I cudden make another move in th' game till I heard from thim. Buildin' operations was suspended an' we stud wringin' our hands outside th' dure waitin' for information from th' bedside. 'What're they doin' now?' They just put th' argymints iv learned counsel in th' ice box an' th' chief justice is in a corner writin' a poem. Brown J. an' Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition iv th' Roman empire before th' fire. Th' rest iv th' court is considerin' th' question whether they ought or ought not to wear ruchin' on their skirts an' hopin' crinoline won't come in again. No decision today?" An' so it went for days an' weeks an' months. Th' men that had argued that th' Constitution ought to shadow th' flag to all th' tough resorts on th' Passyfic coast an' th' men that argued that th' flag was so lively that no Constitution cud follow it an' survive, they died or lost their jobs an' went back to Salem an' were forgotten. Expansionists contracted an' anti-expansionists blew up an' little childer was born into th' wuruld an' grew to manhood an' never heard iv norther Ricky except whin some wan got a job there. I'd about made up me mind to thry an' put th' thing out iv me thoughts an' go back to wurruk when I wake up wan mornin' an' see be th' pa-per that th' supreme court had warned th' Constitution to have th' flag alone an' find to its own business.

"That's what th' pa-per says but I've read over th' decision an' I don't see anything iv th' kind there. They're not a wuruld about th' flag an' not enough to tire ye about th' constitution. 'Tis a matter iv limons,

Hinnissy, that th' supreme court has been settin' on for this generation—a cargo iv limons sint from Forther Ricky to some Byetalian in Philidelphy. Th' decision was read be Brown J. him bein' th' las' justice to make up his mind, an' ex-officio, as Hogan says, th' first to speak, after a cool an' bitter contest. Says Brown J.: 'Th' question here is wan iv such great importance that we've been strugglin' over it ever since ye see us las' an' only come to a decision (Pulley C. J., Gray J., Harlan J., Shiras J., McKenna J., White J., Brewer J., an' Peckham J. dissentin' from me each other) because iv th' hot weather comin' on. Wash'nton is a dreadful place in summer. (Pulley C. J. dissentin'). The whole fabric iv our government is threatened, th' lives iv our people an' th' progress iv civilization put to th' bad. Men are excited. But why? We are not. (Harlan J. 'Months.' Pulley C. J. dissentin' but not for th' same reason.) This thing must be settled wan way or th' other under that dear old constitution be varchue iv which we are here an' ye are there an' congress is out west practicin' law. Now, what does th' constitution say? We'll look it up thoroughly whin we get through with this case. (Th' rest iv th' court dissentin'). In th' meantime we must be governed by th' ordinances iv th' Khan iv Bel-oostistan, th' laws iv Hinnery, the Eighth, th' opinion iv Justice iv th' Peace Oscar Larson in th' case iv th' township in Red Wing versus Petersen, an' th' Dhred Scott decision. What do they say about limons? Nawthin' at all. Again we take th' Dhred Scott decision. This is wan iv th' worst I ever read. If I cudden't write a better wan with blinders on, I'd leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision throws a great, an' almost blindin' light on th' case. I will turn it off. (McKenna J. concurs, but thinks it ought to be blowed

out.) But where was I? I must put on me specs. Oh, about th' limons. Well, th' decision iv th' court (th' others dissentin') is as follows: First, that th' District iv Columbya is a state; second, that it is not; third, that New York is a state; fourth, that it is a crown colony; fifth, that all states are states an' all territories are territories in th' eyes iv other powers, but Gawd knows what they are at home. In th' case iv Hogan versus Mullins, th' decision is me must paper th' barn. (Hinnery VIII., sixteen, six, four, eleven.) In Wiggins versus et al. th' cow belonged. (Louis XIV, 90 in rem.) In E. P. Vigoro versus Ad. Lib., th' custody iv th' childer, I'll now fall back a furlong or two in me chair, while we learned but misguided colleagues read th' History iv Iceland to show ye how wrong I am. But mind ye, what I've said goes. I let thim talk because it exercises their throats, but ye've heard all th' decision on this limon case that'll get into th' fourth reader." A voice from th' audience: "Do I get me money back?" Brown J.: "Who are ye?" Th' voice: "Th' man that ownded th' limons." Brown J.: "I don't know." (Gray J., White J., dissentin' an' th' rest iv th' birds concurrin' but I'll entirely disrent reasons.)

"An' there ye have th' decision, Hinnissy, that's shakin' th' intellects iv th' nation to their very foundations, or will if they thry to read it. 'Tis all right. Look it over some time. 'Tis fine sport if ye don't care for checkers. Some say it leaves th' flag up in th' air an' some say that's where it laves th' constitution. Anyhow, something's in th' air, but there's wan thing I'm sure about." "What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matter whether th' constitution follows th' flag or not, th' supreme court follows th' election returns."

composing the anti-Tammany faction. Perfect harmony and a united machinery is yet to be perfected. The battle will go to the strong and the victory to the best disciplined.

In chariot and some call triumphal cars, Messrs. John Carroll and Frank Farrell roll up Fifth avenue to the delight of pedestrians who love to feast their eyes on the great Tammany. Johnnie has turned the back of his well-developed chest to the haws of Second avenue, and he is now in the hands of his rascally hawd future, and now, accustomed to the evening dress coat and snowy hose shirt bosom, marches into the Democratic club, the pride of the leaders. Farrell is climbing the social stairs a few runs behind Carroll, dragging his bag behind him. Both Carroll and Farrell look to their souls a fond fancy that no lawyer or Oliver Belmont will stand sponsor of their social baptism. They have already decided to tie up with the Astors, Goetschs and Wilsons and give the Vanderbilts the profit share.

Walrus Macfarlane, a canny Scot, who has been rewarded for past services by being made United States district attorney, has now by brilliant and active services once more put the Republican organization heavily in his debt, is spoken of as a probable candidate for supreme court. Judge John W. L. O'Brien, the chairman of the Citizens' union, has also established claims which will be recognized this fall. M. J. Coffey, of Kings county, who has perfected his organization against the opposition of Boss McLaughlin and his deputy, Shevelin, has the largest political following of any man in that borough and with the Republicans will certainly carry Brooklyn for the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor. Thomas C. Platt, New York's senior senator, has his breakfast at seven every morning and looks twenty years younger than he did three months ago. The "Easy Boss" is reviewing the situation with a merry twinkle and preparing for one grand bout with Boss Croker, who is now spending Tammany hall money as an English lord. John C. Sheehan, quietly pulling the strings of the Democracy of Greater New York and reads the approach of his vengeance on Croker. Herman Ridder is gathering together the Germans in an anti-Tammany alliance and proposes to put his lance at the estimable and overrated public functionary, Sheriff Grell, who fondly believes he has a mortgage on the Germans of this city. Don Setz is wandering from the paths of journalism, believing the footprints of his late associate, John Keller, can, perhaps, also make his life sublime. He, too, raves at the wickedness of the hall as he looks across the green of city hall, behind these gentlemen, and behind him, stands a short, this-side-of-the-man by the name of Henry Campbell. His ability is enormous, his power, politically, unmeasured. He has thrown his weight in the scales against the institution on Fourteenth street, and everybody knows it is not for the sake of office. He has been repeatedly offered appointments which he always declines with a smile.

The Kennedy trial, now taking place for the third time, is bringing out new facts which will probably result in the acquittal of the prisoner. It is evident that all the circumstances connecting a suspected murderer with the crime cannot be produced by the defendant as expeditiously as for the complainant. Indeed, it casts a doubt over the public mind whether our system of administering justice is quite as far advanced in the scale of civilization as we are pleased to think. The machinery of the prosecution, greased by the oil of gold, is free to move swiftly, while that of the defense is often in lack of lubrication and confined. The alleged surprises of the prosecution should have no place in a court of justice. The state should prosecute, not persecute; but it is now a well established fact that the ardor of the prosecuting counsel makes persecution of the prisoner.

One of the most agreeable dinners, semi-official and social, ever given in this city was given in honor of the Hon. Lynde Harrison at the Union League club on May 31 by Mr. Samuel Frederick, a farewell dinner. Mr. Harrison sailed on Wednesday for his family in London. His home is in New Haven, Conn., to which he will return early in September.

John Marshall.

Harvard and McKinley.

To argue strenuously against Mr. McKinley's scholarship is easy and yet not convincing. Easy and not convincing, too, is to argue for it. Witness the tortuous way in which Harvard works to its loyal conclusion. It is a misjudgment to argue it at all. Any man who knows the history of Harvard's university, and who knows the view of Harvard university would, if carried to its logical extreme, make the university a university for "Miss Nancys." Instead, it persists in being a Great American institution of which the republic is prouder perhaps than of any other institution of any sort with its borders, for it has balance and breadth and tolerance even of its narrowest sons, whose advice it is too wise to take.—From the World's Work.

CENSUS FRAUD.

Baltimore, Md., June 8.—The jury in the census fraud case has returned a verdict finding Jos. B. Ching, an attorney of St. Mary's county, guilty on the fourth count of the indictment for conspiracy with Guther, who pleaded guilty but was not placed on trial. On all other counts the verdict is not guilty.

Graves, Bowles and Abell, who were jointly indicted on the same charge, were found not guilty.

IN HANDS OF RECEIVER.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 8.—The Leavenworth and Lawrence branch of the Union Pacific, formerly known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, is in the hands of a receiver today when Ernest Young, general auditor of the Union Pacific, was appointed. The suit was brought by J. J. Dulles, an surviving trustee against the American Loan and Trust Co. and the Union Pacific to close a mortgage given in 1890. The order includes the road and all terminal facilities in this city and at Lawrence.

## Contributed Articles . . . On Current Topics

### JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO CUBA

By John P. Foley, Editor of "The Jeffersonian Cyclopaedia."  
(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

When the Spanish-American colonies revolted against the tyrannical rule Spain, Thomas Jefferson, in 1811, two years after he had laid down the presidency, wrote to Baron von Humboldt as follows: "The Spanish-American countries are beginning to be interesting to the whole world. They are becoming the scenes of political revolution, to take their station as integral members of the great family of nations. All are now in insurrection. In several the Independents are already triumphant, and they will undoubtedly be so in all. What kind of government will they establish? How much liberty can they bear without intoxication? Are their chiefs sufficiently enlightened to form a well-guarded government, and their people to watch their chiefs?"

The United States overthrew Spanish rule in Cuba and made itself responsible before the world for the future good government of the island. Congress solemnly declared that Cuba was entitled to independence and would put forth all the resources of the government to secure it. War was declared, and in the surrender of the armies of Spain the first step toward independence was taken. If the United States had not intervened, the Spanish flag would be flying over Havana today, for without assistance the Cubans could not have won. Possibly they could have protracted the struggle to the extent of maintaining a guerrilla warfare in the mountains, but of what avail would it be? In the formation of a constitution for the island the United States enabled the Cubans to take the second step toward independence. How they have exercised the power thus conferred on them through the success of our military and naval forces is matter of current history. To quote the expression of the Father of Democracy, have they not shown that they are somewhat "intoxicated" with their newly-acquired liberty, and have not their chiefs proved that they are not sufficiently enlightened to form a well-guarded government?

The doubts entertained by Jefferson with respect to the continental colonies found their justification in history; and, in 1817, he is found writing to Lafayette in this strain: "I do believe the best thing for them would be for themselves to come to an accord with Spain, under the guarantee of France, Russia, Holland and the United States, allowing to Spain a nominal supremacy, with authority only to keep the peace among them, leaving them otherwise all the powers of self-government, until their experience in them, their emancipation from their priests, and advancement in information shall prepare them for complete independence." Unfortunately that wise policy was not carried out, and from that day to the present the history of the South American republics has been one long record of revolution, punctuated with truces of peace and order maintained at the point of the bayonet.

Do not these quotations prove that President McKinley and his administration are doing what Jefferson and his administration would have done under the same circumstances? The third president would have saved the Spanish colonies from themselves, and not let them go until they had demonstrated that they could be entrusted to walk alone. In the same way Cuba must be saved from herself and put on the certain road to absolute security and independence. The constitution she has adopted does not hold out that certainty. It is not the constitution congress declared should be framed, and in carrying out the command of the legislative department of the government, the administration simply executes the will of the majority of the American people. He could not do less than he has done, and both he and congress are in strict accord with Jeffersonian doctrine so far as it can be applied to the Cuban situation.

### QUEST OF HIDDEN TREASURE

By Julius Chambers.  
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A recent occurrence on Staten Island forcibly reminds the reader of history of a certain peculiarity among men of a severely practical bent of mind to forsake their customary occupations as must necessarily be a quest for hidden treasure. This is not new to the people of this generation or to our own times. Indeed, the pages of history are well covered with memorable incidents, and the fairy tales of our childhood are not devoid of them.

From the days of Ulysses in search of the golden fleece to those of our contemporaries seeking the secreted Spanish doubloons in the lost treasure boxes of the redoubtable Captain Kidd, of practical men have become possessed of the mania that gold coin awaits a successful finder. "Seek and ye shall find" is a worthy maxim, but it loses its dignity when applied to the search for lost, buried or secreted treasure.

Alexander Dumas may be said to have sat with his fingers on the pulse of general mankind and detected the desire in all hearts to become wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice. In response he created in the spacious chamber of his own imagination the thrilling discovery of enormous wealth in the hidden grotto on the island of Monte Cristo.

But the Edmond Dantes of fiction and the Edmond Dantes of real life are very different persons. The latter has no erudite Abbe to work wizard's tricks with cabalistic signs and to deduce from enigmas plans and specific directions. Treasures, no doubt, have been deposited in graves, beneath the roots of trees, under the placid surfaces of flowing streams, and wherever circumstances have suggested a safe repository. Doubtless men have gone away and died with the secrets in their breasts, and again, ships with chests of billion have sunk beneath the wave and lie there still, possibly to be reclaimed by a British ship, the Black Hussar, sank in the East river during revolutionary times, and, officially, she went down with chests well filled with bullion. Burgoyne marched away from Saratoga charged by the Americans with carrying off a strong box filled with Saratoga. Officially it disappeared at Saratoga. No trace of these treasures has gratified the curious. It is not unlikely to surmise what became of Burgoyne's gold, but it will be found as that which went down in the frigate.

But less than a year ago conservative, practical men fitted up an expedition to explore the bottom of the East river to search for the long lost treasure. On Staten Island a farm once owned, so tradition states, by an enterprising farmer who, at times, left his rural home to make excursions abroad, has been dug and delved into because an ancient tradition has it that the farmer

returned after a few weeks' absence groaning under a burden of gold and jewels. He was not known to have spent his wealth, and when he died he left no trace of it. For 100 years it has been held the rustic hid it, and during all this time, at intervals, the friendly neighbors formed themselves into investigation committees to discover the treasure.

At last, finally, declared himself fortunate, and he now finds himself beset with law suits. His protests, his denials are scouted, and his joke has become costly.

And yet, in spite of all, thousands are ready to believe fortunes are to be realized in the quest of hidden treasure.

### POLITICAL DESPOTISM IN GREATER NEW YORK

By Hon. James O'Brien, Leader of New York City Democracy.  
(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

Shall the first of American cities, the heart, so to speak, of the republic, be governed on the principles of pure Jeffersonian Democracy, or shall it be a satrapy of a brace of bosses and their satellites?

This is the question thoughtful men of all parties in the metropolis are now asking. The answer will be given at the polls in November, and it will be of grave national significance. Municipal administration—the government of the large cities—is the most important problem confronting the republic. It concerns the well-being, the safety, the security of all. The cities possess a very large representation of the legislatures and in congress, and because of the rush of young men from the country, immigration, and the natural increase of population, that representation must inevitably increase. It is, therefore, of supreme interest that the men thus chosen should be thoroughly representative of the majority of the people of the communities that elect them. In order to secure this great object, one-man-rule must be broken. Political leaders have always had, and shall continue to have while free government lasts; but political dictators must be overthrown if the substance and not the semblance of popular government is to be preserved. That is the battle to be fought out in Greater New York this fall.

Within the last four or five years two men have become absolute dictators in the Democratic party of New York and Brooklyn. They have assumed to say who shall and shall not be nominated for every office in the gift of the people. The people, as represented in nominating conventions, have had nothing to do with the selection. The candidates are nearly all named in advance by these dictators, and the so-called conventions are mere registering bodies to carry out the wishes and execute the will of men who themselves dare not go before the people as candidates for any position whatever. This is not as his fellow potentate in New York, and within his dominion assumes and exercises the same despotic powers. Every man who ventures to show the least independence personally or politically is by him marked for condign punishment so far as he can inflict it. He puts forth all his unwarped power to drive those that thwart him from public life, or from any positions they may hold. Every place is filled with his creatures, who do his bidding as meekly as ever did the slaves on a southern plantation their master. Under this absolute rule Brooklyn's municipal government is a mockery. This is not as his fellow potentate in New York, and within his dominion assumes and exercises the same despotic powers. Every man who ventures to show the least independence personally or politically is by him marked for condign punishment so far as he can inflict it. He puts forth all his unwarped power to drive those that thwart him from public life, or from any positions they may hold. Every place is filled with his creatures, who do his bidding as meekly as ever did the slaves on a southern plantation their master. Under this absolute rule Brooklyn's municipal government is a mockery. This is not as his fellow potentate in New York, and within his dominion assumes and exercises the same despotic powers. 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# NEWSPAPER TOWNS

## MONUMENT.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Ballou spent Monday with Mrs. Berry at Palmer Lake. Oliver Pring of Victor was in town on Wednesday last buying horses. Mr. Perry Clark is visiting his uncle, Mr. Clark.

The Supply tent has been opened at Glen Park with Harry Munger in charge.

Mr. Turner has purchased a new family carriage.

The postoffice was opened at Glen Park on Monday with Mr. Baker as postmaster.

New steel rails are being laid on the Santa Fe at this point.

Mr. Clark has sold his cattle. The Kinnickinnick is open for the season under the management of Mrs. Marrow of Denver.

Miss Maggie Curtis will be at Glen Park this summer as first assistant to Mrs. Marrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark spent several days last week in Denver.

Mrs. H. E. Ford's house has been cleaned and renovated, ready for her return home.

Miss Pearce and Miss Jessie Ford, Miss Pearce and Miss Jessie Ford, arrived in Monument on Friday.

Children's day exercises will be held at Table Rock at 10 o'clock a. m., June 16.

W. F. Ford was in town on the 11th. Will Walker is home on a vacation.

Mr. Hardy of Colorado Springs is his guest.

There is an "Owl club" in town, and the male citizens are considering the organization of an "Onionmers club."

The windows of the different stores are well filled with new goods and trade is lively now that the farmers are through with their planting.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts drove to Elbert on Friday, returning on Monday.

Mr. Boyle and family will spend several months at Glen Park. Mr. Watts and family will occupy the parsonage during their absence.

There will be regular preaching service as usual this summer.

The young folks gave a dance at the C. A. hall on Friday evening, June 7. Mr. Rupp served ice cream and cake to the party.

There is fine fishing at the reservoir. Mrs. Annie Aills, Jack and Nancy came up from Colorado Springs on Saturday and are visiting at Mrs. McShane's.

Al. Linsley is in town. A. P. Woodward of Colorado Springs was in town several days last week, looking after his interests.

Mr. Munson has been repairing his property, next to the meat market, and it will be for rent as a residence.

Mr. Wilbur and wife traveling missionaries from the Texas conference, stopped in Monument on their way to Wyoming. They rested at the parsonage.

Dr. Bonnet was down from Denver on Sunday and dined with Mr. Newbro.

The Misses Lizzie and Clara Catchpole have returned to Colorado. The Monument reservoir is full to overflowing.

Monument will be at home to visitors on the Fourth of July, with a program suited to all tastes.

Mr. Gittings has been putting the finishing touches on the new Limbach ranch.

Mr. Ed. Rupp has been kept busy hanging paper for Messrs. Limbach, Walker and Barnhart.

Mrs. Tinn has gone to Palmer Lake for the summer.

Mrs. Elmer Moody has been up from Colorado Springs on a visit to Mr. Joseph Parish.

Mr. Goodsell of Colorado Springs spent several days with Fred Salter.

Mr. Lierd has had the roof of his warehouse painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and children were up from Palmer Lake on Sunday.

Dan Davidson has returned from Wyoming and will be employed at Colorado City.

Reverend June weddings: Married—Arlin—Millwright, on Monday, June 4, at Pueblo; Charles Herman, Hartin and Clara, Millwright, of Monument.

Both parties are well known in this locality and highly respected. Mr. Hartin has charge of the Morrison ranch and his wife is the daughter of Mr. Millwright, a farmer, east of Monument.

Married: Bodfish—Newbro—At the Elkton hotel, Cripple Creek, Colorado, on Sunday, June 2, 1901. Livingston Bodfish and Lillian Myrtle Newbro.

Mr. Bodfish, a well known resident of Monument last winter, is engaged in mining at Cripple Creek, where they will reside, and his wife has always been a home body.

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stand the heat. Addition will remain for some time longer.

Mr. B. C. Jewett has moved into Sun-shine cottage where he expects to make his home for the present.

Mr. A. V. Crutfield, who was station agent here two years ago is here again and the people rejoice in the convenience afforded by having the depot open on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Pueblo are having their house painted and papered and expect to come here to spend the summer.

Mr. Dusenbury has rented his house to a family from Pueblo.

There were quite a number of tourists in town on Sunday.

The young people enjoyed a hop at the pavilion last week.

Mr. Joe Plinkback made a short visit here last week. He has been staying in Colorado Springs.

Dr. Bartlett of Colorado Springs was visiting his son in the cadet camp Sunday.

## FOUNTAIN.

Mr. George Clarke spent Saturday and Sunday in our county capital.

Mrs. George Betz left Monday morning for Victor to visit her sister Mrs. Wilson. She expects to be gone two weeks.

C. R. McGlocklin left Sunday for Chicago.

Mrs. Evans has come to Denver to spend part of the summer.

Miss Mabel Clinger after an eight months visit through the south returned home Monday.

Ruben Sherwood spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

Elmer Johnson from Pueblo called on his many friends last week.

The program for Children's day Sunday was appreciated by the large crowd of people in attendance.

El McGlocklin left Tuesday for Husted, Colo., where he takes a position as operator for the A. T. and S. P. railroad.

Harry Ellington was in Pueblo Monday looking after the interests of the Herald.

Frank Ryer from Sun View pitched for the Singles Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Voorhes of Colorado Springs were visitors at the ball Friday night. Mr. Voorhes is deputy county clerk and has many warm friends in Fountain and district No. 8.

The ball game Saturday was a treat to the entire city. The contest was between the Marrieds and Singles. Every-body played ball but the Marrieds side won the prize, score standing 10 to 15 in favor of the old folks.

On the 15th inst. the West Side Juniors from Colorado Springs will play the Fountain team. Game to be called at 2:30 p. m. on home grounds. Our boys expect a good game. While they have a hard proposition they expect to go in to win. A large crowd will be in attendance to root for the Willies.

Major Sublette made a business trip to Pueblo Saturday night.

C. C. Reed from Buttes spent Saturday in the city, transacting business and also enjoying the program.

Former employees of the Portland mine have been ordered to report for work this morning.

A new Democratic organization is being formed in Denver.

Will Riddick attended the High school exercises Thursday night at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Nat. Kearney returned Saturday from Leadville where he went as a delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention. He reports a pleasant trip.

The only thing needed in our city to make it the most pleasant place on earth is street grading and pavements.

The Mountain Trading company have received four carloads of grain and merchandise within the last week.

## WOODLAND PARK

Mrs. E. V. Jones, a former president of the park, but now of Pueblo, was in town last Sunday, having come up from Little Platteburg to get a whiff of mountain air.

Dr. J. P. Hedges of Elbert, Colo., is in town this week with a view of locating for the practice of medicine and surgery.

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## BUJO BASIN.

Mrs. Lorenzo Cady's children have the scarlet fever.

Mr. O'Neal of Denver, the proprietor of the Ford's Cheese factory in company with Mr. Harper and Mr. H. A. Moore visited the cheese factory here.

Mr. Grant of Denver, was made a member of the American Medical Association at its meeting in St. Paul yesterday.

George W. Cumberland, who is said to have founded the town of Elks, thirty-two years ago, is dead.

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John Smith, a cooper, was killed.

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ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT FOR ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

SHRINERS IN KANSAS CITY

Gorgeously Appareled Arabs Swarmed the Streets All Day.

AND SOLOMON WAS OUTDONE

Purple and Scarlet, Chrome Yellow and Ultramarine Blue in Velvet and Satin.

Kansas City, June 11.—Not since the Democratic national convention have so many visitors from all parts of the United States been in Kansas City as are gathered here to attend the twenty-seventh national meeting of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and gorgeously appareled Arabs have illuminated the streets all day.

With morning and night parades, a session of the imperial council and sight-seeing, the Shriner have spent an exceedingly busy day.

The imperial officers were escorted from the Hotel Baltimore to the Standard theater this morning by all the uniformed Shriner and a large number in carriages. After the welcoming speeches at the theater all but delegates were excluded and the council entered upon its business considering reports of officers and committees. The session adjourned at 1 p. m. until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, when officers will be chosen and the next place of meeting will be chosen. The climax of the pageantry was the elaborate parade of the Shriner tonight through the principal downtown streets, the sidewalks of which were crowded with people.

The downtown streets were given over tonight to brass bands and marching Shriner in brilliant oriental costumes, with an accompaniment of fireworks and the booming of mortars. The splendor of the costumes of the Arab patrols was enhanced by the electric lights and by the pyrotechnics set off by the Topeka "Flambeau" club, which led the procession.

Arabian temple of this city furnished one of the most attractive features of the parade. Twenty-four of its members who are connected with the Live Stock exchange were organized as a mounted patrol. They wore turbans and flowing robes of yellow, and white and were mounted on jet black steeds and armed with long spears.

The regular temple of Arab temple was garbed in velvet, satin and fine cloth. The other organizations were no less brilliantly arrayed in purple and scarlet, chrome yellow and ultramarine blue and all the extreme tints in the category of colors were seen. Some of the best bands in the country were seen in the procession and the strains of martial music were continuous.

A unique feature of the parade was the Indian temple patrol from Oklahoma City which indulged in typical Indian war dances at regular intervals.

The Zuhroh temple's patrol from Minneapolis, was also in special favor with the cards. Perhaps the most picturesque division of the pageant was the mounted patrol from Washington, D. C. This patrol, each member of which wore the costume of an Arab sheik, belongs to the Atlas temple.

The Aladdin patrol from Columbus, Ohio, was brilliantly costumed and was a general favorite. Next was the patrol of the Medinah temple from Chicago with 24 men whose marching tactics were much interesting.

A gorgeous patrol was that of the Moallah temple from St. Louis.

The Abdallah temple of Leavenworth consisted of 40 men, and their costumes were wonderful. The men wore long and loose coats, made of goods of Persian design and there were turbans on their heads. Ahead of them was the executioner of temple, a big-bearded man, with a cutlass on his shoulder. The head of the parade reached convention hall at 10 o'clock. The Arab patrols, each company headed by a band, passed in at the main entrance, at the south end of the building. The entire arena floor was given over to the maneuvers of the patrols, and after giving an exhibition of fancy drilling they marched out through the north end of the building. The seating capacity of the hall, in the boxes and balconies and the space in the roof garden was reserved for women. No men were admitted, other than those having to do with the management of the entertainment.

SIXTEEN ARE DEAD IN PORT ROYAL MINES

Port Royal, Pa., June 11.—As a result of Monday night's explosion in the Port Royal mines of the Pittsburgh Coal company, 16 are dead, seven are injured and thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. Official is the opinion that one of the men caught by the coal company's officials tonight. Among the dead are:

William McCune, superintendent of the company's lines along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Body found in the passageway about 1,000 feet from the shaft. A widow, three sons and a daughter survive.

William F. Allison, assistant superintendent of mines; leaves widow and five children.

Twelve of the dead are men who went into the mine as the rescuers. What caused the explosion and loss of life is something the mine inspectors of the ninth and eleventh districts, upon the opinion that one of the men carelessly ignited the gas and caused the catastrophe.

It was ascertained today that for several weeks there had been at work in mine No. 2, where the first explosion happened, erecting cribbing between entry No. 9 and entry No. 21. Much of the cribbing had been placed in position and it was while doing this work Monday afternoon that the explosion occurred, killing 16 men and doing \$100,000 worth of damage.

The explosion was a terrific one and for fully three hours after it happened no one entered the shaft.

The situation here today again reached a climax when Mine Inspector Callahan, accompanied by seven men descended the shaft and started upon the investigation of their safety. The men gave the signal to be lowered at 9:04 o'clock and about an hour afterward a terrific report was heard. It was a disaster explosion and grave fears were entertained for their safety. The experience of the men was told by Callahan. He said the escape of the party was a miracle and detailed their experience. He further said:

"I never had been in a mine in the condition that this one is. I am nearly exhausted from swallowing so much dust. The air is like a cloud of fire. There is no hope of saving any persons in the mine and it may be a year before the bodies are recovered. It will take two days to fill the mine with water and 12 months to pump it out again."

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR SAMFORD OF ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., June 11.—William J. Samford, governor of Alabama, died tonight at Tusculoo, Ala., where he had been ill for some time of heart disease. Governor Samford had been in Tusculoo for several weeks, having gone there to attend a meeting of the trustees of the state university. He had been ill since before his inauguration as governor, but it was believed immediate danger of death was passed. While in Tusculoo, however, his illness returned with renewed violence, and he became so dangerously sick that the physicians feared to remove him to

NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

New York, June 11.—About 300 representatives of the metal trades held a conference here today at the call of the National Metal Trades association. The session was held behind closed doors. President Edwin Reynolds gave out a lengthy statement of the position of the association as to the machinists strike which was prepared by the administration counsel. The statement reviewed the Chicago agreement as to arbitration made in March, 1900, and because the machinery of violating it, also charges that the machinists were misquoted and misrepresented the agreement of 1900. A great number of new items, including the Washington Iron works, Seattle, Wash., were accepted as members of the association.

ALL THE NEWS

Showers today and tomorrow; variable winds. Silver, 59%; lead steady and unchanged at 24.27; copper nominally steady at 37. New York stocks showed diminished interest and closed heavy; money on call steady at 2 1/2%.

Chicago wheat declined and closed weak, July 1 1/4 lower at 71 1/4; provisions sold and strong, but a relaxation followed.

LOCAL

The Quarto-centennial committee has received assurance from Durango that there will be no difficulty in securing the attendance of 500 Indians at the celebration.

W. O. Temple sues for a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of the Galena and Beacon Hill Con. G. M. Co. to permit him to see the books of the company.

Dorothy McElrath awarded to 24 graduates from Cutler academy.

The Pioneers association met yesterday and appointed a committee to arrange for participation in the Quarto-centennial celebration.

Percy McElrath of New York, formerly United States consul at Turin, Italy, died yesterday morning, two hours after arriving in the city.

STATE

Assessor Lysight of Teller county, has just figured the tax on the property of Layden of El Paso county, will represent the counties of the second class on the state board.

A company is to be formed at Grand Junction to drill a test well for oil or natural gas.

The Patterson-Republican criminal libel case is in the hands of the jury. Fire at Alamosa caused loss of \$1,000. Harry McCreesh hit a dynamite cap with a hammer and lost one thumb and one finger.

Thomas Thompson, one of the best-known business men of Pueblo, is dead. An option on 43 acres of land in the eastern suburbs of Pueblo was taken up yesterday by a new stock yards company.

FOREIGN

La Liberte (Paris) says that in consequence of the revenue shortage the government is considering a proposal to reduce the sugar bounties.

Lord Kitchener reports that Commandant Ransburg and his command have surrendered at Petersburg. One hundred have come in and others are following.

GENERAL

Temperature and humidity were high in Chicago yesterday; six prostrations reported.

Secretary of War Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root and Miss Sprague visited the Buffalo exposition yesterday.

Mrs. McKinley's improvement yesterday was less marked than it has been of late. She went to the exposition, accompanied by the president and Mrs. McKinley, and after giving an exhibition of fancy drilling they marched out through the north end of the building. The seating capacity of the hall, in the boxes and balconies and the space in the roof garden was reserved for women. No men were admitted, other than those having to do with the management of the entertainment.

The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with jurisdiction over the United States and Canada, is meeting in Buffalo with 200 delegates present; Supreme Master Walker of Milwaukee, president of the lodge, presiding.

Governor Samford of Alabama, died at Tusculoo, Ala., last night at 10 o'clock.

At the meeting of the International Machinists association President O'Connell was re-elected; the proposition to remove him from office was defeated.

At Milwaukee was decided upon as the meeting place of the next convention two years hence.

Edward Dwyer if not through the Teller works then by his own shaft. The directors expect to get the Pointe vein. There is a skirmish on for the control. R. G. Borer bought 20,000 shares at 7 cents yesterday.

In the 600-foot level of the El Paso mine a shot has been developed for several feet, showing five feet of 400 ore, and streaks running into the thousands. The mine is shipping 25 tons daily from five distinct veins.

The vein has just been opened in the bottom level of the Gold Dollar mine, and the shot found to be four feet wide. The values are good. There are now three separate shoots opened at this level. The find is also in good ore.

In the Winfield mine some rich sylvanite has been discovered. The mine is making a great output now. Returns received yesterday were at the rate of \$25 per ton.

The governing committee yesterday elected J. A. Hayes, E. P. Shove and J. R. McKinnis the three vice presidents, and J. E. McKinnis secretary and treasurer. The president will not be elected for a day or two yet as time is wanted for more discussion.

In a meeting of the Spearfish company was held yesterday and officers elected. It was shown that the company is mining and treating ore at a cost of \$1.50 a ton, and arrangements are being made for still greater economy.

The Rocky Mountain smelter and the Union Gold Extraction company at Rico, Colo., have begun work in increasing the capacity of their plants.

QUIETUS ON THIRD TERM

Definite Signed Statement Issued by the President.

APPROVED BY THE CABINET

Quick and Excellent Judgment Shown by Promptly Crushing the Movement at Incipency.

Washington, June 11.—The following statement has been given out at the White house:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suggestion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a longsettled conviction, that I am not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me."

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship."

William McKinley.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901."

Washington, June 11.—President McKinley today put an effective quietus on the third term talk which has gained some currency in the newspapers through interviews with certain well-known Republicans favoring the re-nomination of the president for a third term. Shortly before today's cabinet meeting, Secretary Cortelyou gave to the press a signed statement by the president intended for the American people announcing that he was not a candidate for a third term and would not accept a re-nomination if one was tendered.

A decision to issue such a statement was reached last night when the president reached to the members of the cabinet his proposed statement at the same time personally pledging each to secrecy until public announcement was made. The cabinet on hearing the reasons the president advanced, which are substantially set forth in the public announcement, namely, that talk of a third term would react on the national policies of the administration is endeavoring to promote, coincided with a view of their chief that the present was an opportune time for its promulgation.

The phraseology of the announcement was considered further by the cabinet today and after a change or two from the original draft Secretary Cortelyou was directed to make it public.

The president's intimate personal and political friends later expressed themselves as not surprised at the decision announced, but quite generally conceded that they had not expected such an announcement at this time, thinking that the president would not so quickly take head of the third term gossip. They said, however, that they believed the president had shown his quick and excellent political judgment by crushing the third term movement in its very birth.

The president already has been deluged with telegrams commending his announcement putting at rest all third term rumors. These telegrams began arriving at the White house this evening, and are from prominent persons throughout the country. They place emphasis on the opportuneness of the statement and its beneficial effect on the country from a political standpoint. None of the telegrams were made public.

A SLIGHT CHECK IN MRS. MCKINLEY'S RALLY

Washington, June 11.—Mrs. McKinley's improvement on the whole was not so manifest today as on the past few days.

Washington has been sweltering under a hot wave today and it has had its effect on the White house patient. She sat up only a short time and then only in bed, propped up on pillows, whereas, yesterday, she was able to sit up in a rolling chair near the bed. Still, notwithstanding this it is stated that her condition tonight shows a bare improvement, taking the day and evening as a whole. At a late hour tonight she was sleeping quietly and comfortably. The greatest apprehension is now felt in reference to the inflammation of the membranous lining of the heart, but it is said positively that this is yielding slowly to treatment, as is the case with the complaint associated with it. Except for the nurses, Mrs. McKinley sees no one except the president and Miss Barber, her niece. The president saw no callers this evening.

Mrs. McKinley's condition continued to improve tonight, Surgeon General Sternberg, after his usual visit at 8:30 o'clock, tonight said:

"Mrs. McKinley is improving slowly but steadily. Everything now is favorable. She sat up in bed for a while again today."

The president went out for a long drive this afternoon. The calls of friends to express sympathy and make personal inquiries as to Mrs. McKinley's condition continue. Mrs. Harrison Gray Oles this evening was among the number in addition to those who have made almost daily calls.

Dr. Rixey, when he left the White house shortly after 10:30 tonight, after a visit of an hour and a half at Mrs. McKinley's bedside, said:

"Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably tonight. The improvement continues. There is no particular change."

In response to inquiries he said that it is too early at this time to say anything regarding the Canton trip, which Mrs. McKinley will take when sufficiently well to be removed and the executive business permits the president to go away for the summer.

BLUE BOOK OF TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS COMMISSION

London, June 11.—A blue book was issued today containing the report of the Transvaal concessions commission. It is clear, the commission avers, that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has been annexed, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them.

The commission recommends that the government decline to recognize the dynamite and other concessions and adds that it is satisfied Dr. Leyds and others have received from certain directors shares and financial considerations.

Regarding the Netherlands-South African railroad, the report while admitting that the concession was legally made, considers it inadvisable that trunk railroad lines should be the monopoly of a single company, especially a foreign company. The concession should be taken over by the state. The company's conduct is not open to complaint. But its extraordinary action in the past precludes the possibility of its continuing under British administration.

Discussing the position of the shareholders, the report says that the belligerent acts "for which all the shareholders were legally responsible" caused immense damage to Great Britain, Cape Colony and Natal. The British government as an act of grace may show some consideration to the shareholders, but the commission considers this should be postponed until the shareholders have exhausted the remedies open to them against the directors and until the damage done by the company is made good. The commission recommends the debenture holders to full recognition.

LIBEL CASE IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 11.—When court opened this morning the attorneys in the Patterson-Republican libel suit again began their argument on the question whether or not, if the defense desired to submit the case after the opening statement of the prosecution had been made, the prosecution would have the right to close the case. After considerable time the judge ruled that if the state desired to, it could make a further opening statement of three quarters of an hour and that the defense could reply if it so desired. With this ruling the council agreed to argue the case. Attorney O'Donnell opened and closed for the state while Attorneys Ward and Hughes both argued for the defense. The arguments were as a rule eloquent and of all concerned and were extended so as to cover nearly every possible phase of alleged political skulduggery that has transpired in this city during the past 10 years.

As the day wore on a little incident happened which enlivened things for the listening crowd. Attorney O'Donnell was trying to impress on the jury that they had sworn to certain things in assuming the oath of a juror. To one of his assertions Jurymen Henry Gerhard said: "I didn't." The answer outweighed the counsel for a moment, and then O'Donnell said: "If the jurors will do anything but what is a material and might as well stop right here, and if a juror would sit in this box and act on any other principle he is more lost to light and justice than any spirit of the damned wandering around in the purgatory of hell."

"I know your prejudices," continued Mr. O'Donnell, looking at Mr. Gerhard. "But I thought you would be fair enough to set your opinions aside as you were sworn to do. I thought you were an honest man." To this remark Gerhard refused to answer, and the incident was closed for the time being.

When court was opened after dinner Judge Mullins asked Gerhard if there was anything that would prevent him from rendering a fair and impartial verdict. The jurymen said that there was not, but that Mr. O'Donnell had made remarks which he considered personal, and he thought that he had a right to answer.

This was the only incident of note that happened during the day and at 6 o'clock this evening the balliffs roused the tired jurymen and they repaired to the jury room to formulate a verdict while the relatives of the attorneys who had made speeches filed out of the court room to supper.

At 9:30 the jury retired for the night without having reached a verdict. According to reports they stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

HE THINKS HE IS EMILI THE SECOND

Washington, June 11.—Emilio Zurbano, of Tabayas province, has proclaimed himself the successor of Aureliano and the error of Tabayas and the Philippines, according to a copy of a Manila paper just received at the war department. Emilio is said to have been always a rather theatrical insurrectionist, and to have sworn to fight the Americans down to the last bolt. The publication does not take the Filipino's announcement seriously, and warns him that he will find the American army with which he is certain having responsibility, which will sooner or later result in heart failure, or a sudden demise."

A KANSAS BANK CASHIER'S SUICIDE

Topeka, Kan., June 11.—State Bank Commissioner Albaugh today received the following telegram from Deputy Bank Examiner Davis:

"I have killed myself. I have closed the bank."

Later Davis wired that a shortage had been discovered amounting to \$5,000 and that it might go higher. Complaints have been lodged against the Dexter bank by eastern banks on account of their practices in making loans. The state bank examiner Albaugh sent Deputy Bank Examiner Davis to Dexter yesterday. His unexpected arrival was followed soon afterward by the suicide of Cashier J. H. Watkins.

The Dexter State bank has only \$5,000 capital stock, with \$2,500 surplus. The bank's deposits amount to \$53,000. W. E. Meredith, a Winfield cattleman, is president and holds \$1,600 of the capital stock.

Watkins was about 30 years old and married. He stood high in the community.

HEAT PROSTRATIONS

Chicago, June 11.—This city today experienced the highest temperature of the year, 90 degrees, and at the same time the humidity was extremely high, resulting in 22 heat prostrations were reported.

MISS BURT INDICTED ON LARCENY CHARGE

Northampton, Mass., June 11.—The grand jury this afternoon found an indictment against Miss Burt, the former Smith college student, on 11 counts for the larceny of money and jewelry. She was arraigned before Judge Pierce, and on motion of counsel, waived the reading of the indictment and pleaded guilty, retracting her plea of guilty in the lower court. Counsel asked for a continuance and for moderate bail. Judge Pierce named \$1,000. Mr. Burt, the father, produced sureties, and with his wife and daughter left, accompanied by Dr. Mary Brewster, the Smith college physician.

Miss Burt seemed quite nervous, but did not break down. Her mother was in tears during the trial.

In an interview Mr. Burt said that he would return to Bridgton, N. J., and that he would place his daughter in a sanitarium. He was accompanied by two young men from this city, the police say there has been no action looking to further arrests in the case.

Worcester police had secured from one of the young men a \$100 ring which he had admitted he had received from Miss Burt, and which had been given to her by her return, by a Smith college student as her property.

The 11 counts in the indictment against Miss Burt charge larceny of property to the approximate value of \$200. The first count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The fifth count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The sixth count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The seventh count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The eighth count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The ninth count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The tenth count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J. The eleventh count charges the theft of a diamond and ruby ring and a diamond ring valued at \$100 from Bridgton, N. J.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Better Prospects of Reaching Some Definite Understanding.

A MEETING HELD AT PEKING

Considerable Discussion of How the Four Per Cent Interest Could Best Be Collected.

Peking, June 11.—A meeting of the foreign ministers today showed better prospects of their coming to some definite understanding the majority favoring the acceptance of China's offer of 455,000,000 taels as the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the powers.

There was considerable discussion as to how the 4 per cent interest could be collected.

Mr. Rockhill will present at the next meeting an expression of the American desire to finish the business at The Hague. A majority of the ministers confess themselves against the proposition, thinking that within the next 10 days everything can be adjusted.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The impression prevails in official circles here that the mode of paying the Chinese indemnity will not be settled for a long period, possibly not until the present ministers at Peking are replaced. It is thought they all would welcome a change of post and that new men would be readier to settle the differences.

While Russia is not pressing the guaranteed loan proposition, because the constitutional powers could not guarantee the loan without legislative consent, which would necessitate delay, the plan is not withdrawn.

The British proposition is not acceptable.

Mr. Rockhill's arbitration proposal causes some wonder since the mode of payment is hardly considered a suitable issue for a legal determination.

Y. M. C. A. INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE CONVENTION

Boston, June 11.—A great congregation greeted President Edwin L. Shuey of Dayton, Ohio, as he called to order the International Jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Mechanics building today. From all over the globe the delegates had come, bringing with them individual enthusiasm in the work for young men. The big hall was radiant with color, while standards on the floor told the location of state delegations and the seats of distinguished men from other countries and lands.

The opening exercises were brief. President Shuey not making preliminary remarks, but asking the gathering to join in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name."

The afternoon service was held in Trinity church and Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall of New York preached the sermon.

William E. Dodge of New York presided at the evening meeting in Mechanics hall when the state and city welcomes were delivered. The principal address was by Gen. McCook of New York. Telegrams were received from President McKinley and others.

The most striking incident of the Y. M. C. A. convention today occurred in the circulation of a protest signed by Bishop Malabar and others, protesting against the use of museum of fine arts tomorrow night for a reception to the delegates and their friends, tendered by the trustees of the museum and the Women's auxiliary of the Massachusetts and Rock Island associations. The protest is based on the fact that statutory in the rule is exposed to the public gaze in the museum and the claim that a reception there would commit the Y. M. C. A. to an approval of such displays.

BIENNIAL HEAD CAMP OF MODERN WOODMEN

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—The twelfth biennial head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America assembled at the Auditorium at 10 o'clock this morning. The full complement of 220 delegates being present. It was decided to appoint a committee of 10 delegates to act upon the revision of the ritual, as submitted by the Chicago committee. A resolution was adopted providing that each state shall hereafter be entitled to a head physician. At the meeting two years ago several of the states were unable to send a physician to the convention. It was claimed that this did not work well. A resolution admitting Indians to membership in the order was voted. Delegates from Oklahoma and referred to committee.

ARGUMENTS HEARD ON THE COPPER INJUNCTION

Boston, June 11.—The action brought by Clarence H. Vanner of this city to restrain the absorption of the Boston & Montana and the Butte & Boston mining companies by the Amalgamated Copper company, was heard in the supreme court before Judge Knowlton today but the decision was deferred.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that since the reorganization of the Butte & Boston company in 1897, its net earnings have not exceeded \$1,160,000, one-half of which was derived from the profit of smelting operations and that the present net earnings did not exceed \$300,000 per annum. The plaintiff claimed that it is now proposed to issue \$200,000 of new Amalgamated stock for Butte & Boston, the 8 per cent on which will amount to \$1,300,000 more than the present net earnings of the

Butte & Boston mine. It was stated further that an application was to be made for the appointment of a receiver for the Amalgamated Mining company for the management of its charter by its stockholders to prevent the absorption of this mine by the Amalgamated Copper company. The plaintiff prayed that the court would appoint a receiver to take possession of the mine and that Messrs. Kildner, Peabody & Co. be restrained from executing any contract for the sale of the Butte & Boston until the report of the matter has been received.

Judge Knowlton announced that he would reserve his decision pending the decision of testimony in the Forsyth & Magnuson suit, along the same line as the Vanner action, which is now before the court in this city.

ORIENTAL STEAMERS.

Chicago, June 11.—President Ripley of the Santa Fe, today stated that negotiations with the Hamburg-American Steamship company have for the time being ceased, owing to inability to agree upon terms of the contract. Mr. Ripley said that if the Hamburg-American did not establish an adequate orient steamship service between San Francisco and other points in connection with the Santa Fe some other steamship line would.



# TRIPLE TWISTER IN OKLAHOMA

San Francisco, June 8.—In response to an appeal from the striking iron workers for financial aid, the San Francisco Labor council has resolved to ask for contributions from all local labor organizations, state federations and the American Federation of Labor. It is estimated that \$10,000 a week will be needed to sustain the men now out of employment.



## CORPORATIONS AND STATE LAW

Not one of the big corporations in the city has yet given the county assessor the valuation of its property, and that official is preparing to remind the corporations that June 20, the last day the property schedules may be filed, is near at hand. Rumors have reached County Assessor Layden's ears to the effect that the big companies are delaying the filing of their schedules until a definite plan of fighting the provisions of the new revenue bill has been determined.

Under the Montgomery law all property is assessed at its full valuation, and the franchises of corporations are assessed as property. The officers of all corporations must fill in the schedules left with them by the assessor, and must swear that the figures given are correct. Mr. Layden left blank schedules at the offices of the two street railway companies, the electric light companies and at the local banks during the first week in May. None

of the big companies has returned its schedule. As the time for filling out the blanks is drawing to a close there is great interest in the assessor's office as to what the corporations and other big taxpayers who have not yet made their returns of their property will do. The new law provides a penalty for those who neglect to make sworn statements giving the value of their worldly goods. Section No. 74 of the law says that if anyone shall refuse to make a statement of his property, or if he shall refuse to be sworn to the truth of his statement, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

Section No. 49 provides that anyone refusing to submit to an examination by the assessor, or refusing to answer any proper question, may be called into court and compelled to furnish the information, paying the cost of the proceedings. If it is impossible to secure information in any other way the assessor may fix the valuation on his own estimate.

## SIX DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS

Colorado Springs will be represented by six delegates at the Transmississippi Commercial congress, which is to be held at Cripple Creek, July 17, 18, 19 and 20. Nearly every state, city, county and business organization will send representatives to the congress which holds its twelfth session in the gold camp this summer. The delegates will number many hundreds of men prominent in business and industrial pursuits, representing a population of 25,000,000 people.

The six delegates who are to represent this city at the session were appointed yesterday by Mayor Robinson. They are as follows: Irving Howbert, John G. Shields, William Lennox, D. B. Fairley, A. L. Lawton and Judge A. T. Gunn.

According to the plans of the officials of the congress, each city has one delegate for every 5,000 inhabitants. The governor of each state may appoint 10 delegates and provision is made for the representation of counties and business organizations. The names of appointees are being forwarded to Arthur P. Francis, secretary, at Cripple Creek.

The people of Cripple Creek district are already preparing for the entertainment of the delegates and their families. A local executive committee has charge of the details.

An elaborate program of attractions has been prepared, and the residents of the gold camp will try to make the visit of the delegates one never to be forgotten. There will be trips through the mines to this city and Pike's peak, and scores of other excursions.

The business transacted by the congress will be of vast importance to the west. An executive committee is now mapping out a program.

President Fairley, of the Colorado Springs chamber of commerce, will announce the appointment of that organization's delegates to the congress within a few days.

Word has been received in this city to the effect that an erroneous report has been circulated that the National Irrigation congress will meet for half a day in Cripple Creek during the sessions of the other body in that city. The irrigation congress will not meet this year. The Transmississippi congress will devote half a day to the discussion of irrigation matters.

## Bartlett Ranch Is Bought by Horace Hale

Deeds representing two big real estate deals were recorded yesterday in the office of the county clerk. One recorded the sale of the Bartlett ranch, near Fountain, and the other that of valuable real estate property on North Cascade avenue.

The deed conveying the Bartlett ranch did not stipulate the consideration, but the revenue stamps affixed indicated that the consideration was \$32,000. John S. and Mary K. Bartlett sold the property to Clara B. and Horace K.

Hale. The ranch is situated west of Fountain, and the sale includes valuable water rights. The other transfer was that of lots No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block "T," D. Ross Wood's addition, mentioned in these columns a few days ago. Mr. James H. McKee bought the property, which is situated at Cascade avenue and Caramello street, from D. V. Donaldson for \$12,500. Mr. McKee, who is a son of Senator McKee of Michigan, will build a residence on the site. The sale was a cash transaction.

## For Business July 2; Formality Later

There will be no formalities at the opening of the new Antlers hotel on July 2. The management has decided to open the hotel on that date without any ceremony. The formal opening will not take place until later.

All the guest rooms on the upper floors of the building have been decorated, and most of them are furnished. A large number of them have already been engaged, some for the entire summer season. Most of the apartments down stairs, including the dining-room, cafe, and main lobby, will be completed by the end of this month, so that everything will be in readiness for the opening of the hotel three weeks from next Tuesday. The office will be open for business before that time.

It was intended to have a reception or some other formal function on July 2, but the magnificent ball room will not be completed then, and the formal opening has been postponed for that reason. In all other respects the hotel will be opened on July 2.

## GARRETT MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

Clean Score of 100 Birds in a Dual Match Shoot.

## SHENWELL A CLOSE SECOND

E. C. Sheldon Wins Strang Trophy for Second Time Showing Great Improvement.

(From Sunday's Daily.) John W. Garrett and Walter Shenwell did some phenomenal shooting at Broadmoor range yesterday. In an individual 100 clay bird contest, for a small purse, Garrett achieved the greatest honor possible in such a contest, making a clean run against an opponent who was crowding him at every step. This is the first time that the record has been made in a dual shoot. In accomplishing this feat Mr. Garrett placed himself in the forefront of the crack shots of the country. Such a record has only been made once before in ten years and then under less favorable circumstances.

Mr. Shenwell did exceptionally good work and could only be over shadowed by such remarkable execution as that put in by Mr. Garrett.

The score:

Garrett	25	25	25	25	100
Shenwell	23	23	25	24	95

During the meet, including the contest, Garrett made a run of 127. Shenwell 119. Mr. Garrett missed at last from sheer exhaustion.

The contest for the Strang trophy was won by E. C. Sheldon for the second time. Mr. Sheldon is a new shooter and his increasing skill in trap shooting has been noted by members of the club who predict that it will not be long before he becomes one of the leading shots.

The score:

Sheldon	10	10	10	10	40
Garrett	10	10	10	10	40
Shenwell	10	10	10	10	40
Lawton	10	10	10	10	40
Strang	10	10	10	10	40
Fairley	10	10	10	10	40
Montgomery	10	10	10	10	40

The regular meet will occur as usual.

next Saturday and the Colorado City Gun club will hold a meet on Thursday.

Within a few weeks a state meet will be held at Denver where all the leading trap shooters will contest.

The state meet will consist of 10 events of 15, 20 and 25 bird races with added money by the club.

The second day will be devoted to the championship event, in which the champion of the Denver trap club and at their request will shoot at 100 targets.

At this meet a number of special events for cups have been arranged.

The Colorado State Plan, Game and Protective association, individual championship will be an open event at 50 targets.

Shenwell's challenge cup at 100 targets. Open event.

Spalding medal at 100 targets. Open event.

The trophies representative of championships will be hotly contested for by the crack shots of the state.

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## WONDERFUL TREASURES OF JAPANESE POTTERY

The Morse Collection at the Boston Art Museum, Just Catalogued, Surpasses Any in the World--Represents All Forms of the Typical Art of Japan.

Boston, June 8.—Boston, so seemingly opposed by situation and Puritan tradition to all that is oriental in thought and feeling, has been the gateway through which many of the influences of Japanese civilization have entered into American life. True communism with Japan, direct or indirect, is found in the walls of dwellings and church covered with the close green foliage of the Japanese ivy—really not all but a kind of Virginia creeper—which Americans everywhere have learned to call "Boston ivy" from the place of its first introduction into the United States. Beyond the city proper, at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, is the chief storehouse and distributing center of Japanese trees and shrubs in the world, perhaps—outside of Japan itself—where the true Japanese flora finds under New England skies conditions that often apparently are almost perfectly congenial, and where, appropriately, the Japanese volume in the language of Japanese trees, Professor Sargent's "Forest Flora of Japan," was prepared.

Trees and vines, of course, are not a necessary medium of civilization. Art, however, distinctly is. And the great Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, therefore, with its lovely paintings, bronzes, and lacquers, offers a more pertinent illustration of Boston's early and steady interest in things Japanese. Probably the best known portion is the Morse collection of pottery, which is believed to surpass any similar collection in the world, not in a case labeled "Oriental Porcelain" but in a small collection of miscellaneous pieces, with highly decorated specimens made for the foreign market predominating, and these not unusually mingled with the fettle products of China. In France, for example, one may find in her great museums extensive collections of English pottery from Chelsea, Leeds, Staffordshire, and other pottery centers, including, of course, representations of all the great potteries such as Astbury, Etrus, and Wedgwood, as well as the work of the minor potters. Turning from these cases to the Japanese section, if by good fortune the museum possess one, the contrast is striking. Such an absence of due proportion to the effort to secure the work not only of every known family of potters in Japan, but of all the generations of each known family and their collateral branches with the various marks used by them. So far as possible, the range of the work of each potter has been attempted. The different kinds of objects made in pottery have not been overlooked; but the collection would be more appropriate in the museum of ethnology, the artistic character of the people is well illustrated by the objects associated not only with their tea drinking, writing, flower arrangements, etc., but with the more humble service of the kitchen.

It is quite impossible to do more than glance at other catalogues of the collection. The well-known New York article and writer on art subjects, has said of the former: "This is one of the most perfect pieces of cataloguing, making, and one of the most scientific, and sumptuous, renderings of a collection, of all those which have been made of the world have so far produced." And it is safe to say that collection and catalogue together represent the most complete and most beautiful work of the kind ever made to the history of the characteristic and generally interesting of all arts of Japan. The principal work on the subject before Professor Morse's catalogue had been that of Nishikawa Noritane, in seven parts, with lithographic illustrations

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The whole subject as developed by Professor Morse is as fascinating, even to a person not specially interested in Japan or pottery, as one could easily imagine. The old-world life of Japan is exhibited better in its pottery than in any other way. Potter after potter, always with Japanese simplicity and tact, in one family, the art descending from father to son. Besides the professional potters, there were many amateurs, usually bad, sometimes, however, very good, but all, both professional and amateur, steadily Japanese in their methods and aims. Except the Greeks, Professor Morse notes, no people ever made so extensive a use of pottery as the Japanese. Where we use silver or other metals, or glass, they employ pottery. Among the kinds of articles which he enumerates are: the household articles, the kitchen, for serving food, for heating, illumination, tea-making, the tea ceremony, wine, smoking, the writing table, the equipment of the artist, the display of flowers, incense burning, the tea garden, games and toys, objects of personal adornment, and the like. The quantity and unexpected objects used as pottery, the decoration seems very strange and curious to us until we know their meaning," he says. "A bowl decorated with a fringe of straw with a sprig of pendant pine, or a red lobster and spray of 'sasa,' conveys no meaning unless one has been to Japan on New Year's day, and has seen the tasteful decoration of straw, pine, and red lobster over gateways or in front of houses. Natural scenery, flowers and the like, are evidently clear enough; but even these have their significances. The landscape may show the site of some famous temple, or historic ground upon which some famous deed was done, or it may recall some place celebrated for its beauty. The flowers also have their meanings, and the birds, perhaps, or suggestions of some historic meeting."

But the subject—with its thousand points of glaze, of ornament, of shape, of use, of material, and of origin—is in reality endless, and all one can hope to do in a brief article is to suggest its interest and point out that in this great catalogue and the collection which it describes Americans have, through the generosity of Professor Morse and the Art Museum, the material for a more comprehensive study of Japanese life and thought, as shown through the chief Japanese art, than is provided elsewhere in the world—material, moreover, which does not stand alone but takes its proper place in a general department of Japanese art which is not only not surpassed in the United States or Europe, but takes rank with the finest collections in Japan.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## LABOR AND CAPITAL IN COLORADO.

THE DISPATCHES from Leadville Wednesday relative to the session of the State Federation of Labor contain the following significant prophecy made by Mr. J. K. Robinson, the then secretary of that body:

Within the next two years Colorado will see the most gigantic struggle between organized labor and organized capital that she has ever witnessed. It will be the hardest battle that labor has ever had. This may appear to you delegates as a very strong assertion, but I feel that it is coming—surely coming—and, therefore nothing should turn us aside from organizing on every hand.

Mr. Robinson embodies in words the thought which has repeatedly come to most of the thinking men of the state during the past few months. Neither industrial labor nor capitalistic conditions are in good shape in Colorado. With the tremendous consolidations of industrial interests which have been going on during the past few months one of the greatest menaces to continued peace and good will between capital and labor is the fear that such interests may have fallen under the immediate management of those not big enough to appreciate their duties and responsibilities and not sympathetic enough to realize that their greatest prosperity can only come from having well-paid, contented and happy employees.

The vital spot of weakness in all of these consolidations, in so far as concerns the western country, is the attempt to operate complex and complicated industries, largely dependent upon the skill, good will and contentment of human laborers for their success, by some manager, whose chief recommendation, perhaps, lies in the fact that he is a millionaire, from an office in the shadow of the blighting and devastating influences of Wall street.

If the trusts which have been so rapidly forming during the past few years really expect to continue in business for any length of time their first thought should be to pay all classes of their employees liberal wages and to arrange for such working hours as are entirely compatible with the preservation of their health and their opportunity for advancement. Then if the trusts are wise enough to reduce prices to the people and to select able and efficient local managers they should stand an excellent chance of achieving success in their enterprises and the danger of labor troubles would be reduced to the minimum.

This question of friction between capital and labor is not one-sided by any means. Labor makes quite as many and quite as serious blunders as capital. Their chiefs are not always wise, or patriotic, or able, or unselfish. Their demands are not always reasonable and the methods adopted for the enforcement of their views are oftentimes repugnant to the moral sense of the community.

Their leaders too often lend themselves to serving the private purposes of one of two contending business interests, even where their own welfare is directly involved and where independence of action on their part is the only avenue for the advancement of the interests of their union.

In political matters such leaders too often sell out for cash or for office, and ingratitude is too often the reward for service to labor interests.

By all means the laboring people of Colorado should organize most thoroughly and completely, but always for the definite purpose of advancing their own interests by legitimate means and under leadership that will assure that result.

By united effort there is no worthy demand of the laboring classes in this state which cannot be obtained. They always have it in their power to force the enactment of reasonable and friendly legislation and if they will but relegate the extremists and the chronic agitators to the rear they will vastly improve their condition.

One of the unfortunate things in Colorado just now is that most of the property and industries of the state which are worth owning are rapidly passing into the possession of people who live in the east or in Europe. Naturally they have little interest in the future of the state and their desire will probably be to get as much as possible in the shortest time and at the smallest cost.

It is this element of our industrial evolution that threatens the most harmful results to labor of all kinds and no doubt this is what Mr. Robinson had in mind when he used the words quoted above.

A fallacious notion exists that somehow or other we are helping the state by selling our best mines, railroads, smelters, mills, farms, factories, business blocks and dwelling houses to eastern or foreign capitalists. Some of our people call this "bringing capital into the state," and anything which prevents the sale of such properties, by which the investor confidently expects to get from twenty to one hundred dollars in return for every dollar invested, is called "driving capital away from the state."

The fact is that this process is most destructive to the material welfare of our people and if it is carried much further the whole state will be owned by outsiders who cannot possibly have the same interest in our progress or advancement that citizens of the state would have.

Such a condition of affairs is quite naturally a cause of concern on the part of the working classes, and it may well engage the serious thought and study of all the people who expect to make Colorado their home.

## THE STATE FAIR.

WE ARE very glad that the matter of a state fair has at last been undertaken by a community that has both the ability and the disposition to carry the matter to a successful conclusion. There are very few residents of the state who will have any doubt that within its borders are to be found the materials for an annual exposition of a most attractive and successful kind; but there are probably few even among our own people who realize the actual wealth and variety of resource possessed by this fortunate community.

To be worthily representative of what we have and what we can do, the state fair should not confine itself to any one branch of industry. It should include our mines as well as our farms and stock ranches and orchards, and to these should be added both the manufactured products in which our state is rapidly winning a position in competition with the world and the raw material with which this state has been so richly endowed.

Eastern communities have thoroughly proved the benefits that result from state fairs, and there is no reasonable doubt that in our own state, which is making such rapid progress and which possesses so many undeveloped opportunities, the benefits will be correspondingly great.

Pueblo is doing a service to the entire state in undertaking the state fair. It has our best wishes for its success, and we hope that our own county will be worthily represented and will carry off a fair share of the premiums and awards that are to be distributed there.

## THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

THE QUESTION of the tariff played a very small part in the campaign of 1900. The Democratic party reaffirmed its position in opposition to protection and there was not the slightest evidence of repentance on the part of any of its leaders. But other matters engaged the attention of the people and the tariff was not a serious issue in the campaign.

It is already evident that there will be more discussion of the matter in the next four years than there has been in the past four.

The radical free trade theorists are not of the class that learn by experience. They would be glad doubtless to sweep away the protective tariff entirely and to leave American industries and workmen open to the competition of the world. Fortunately for the country, these people are not numerous nor influential and there is not the slightest danger that the tariff walls will be thrown down entirely.

There are a good many people, however, who favor a revision of the present tariff law, and it is probable that a serious effort will be made along that line. In previous discussions it has been the Republican idea that the tariff should be so adjusted as to accomplish two objects. It should provide revenue necessary for the expenses of the government, and it should protect and build up American industries. The wisdom of this view has been conclusively demonstrated by the course of events, and there is no reasonable doubt that much of the success of American manufacturers and much of the prosperity among wage earners of all kinds in this country is due to the Republican protective tariff. At the present time the opinion is gaining ground that a third object should also be considered, that is, the building up of American commerce with foreign countries. The experience of foreign countries, and to a limited extent of our own, has shown that a tariff may be made a most effective weapon in commercial competition and that the nation that modifies its tariff upon this principle is at a great advantage over the nation that does not. Moreover, there is a belief that a tariff of this kind may be used in securing important commercial concessions from European powers, and in preventing combinations with which we have been threatened.

If the opposition to reciprocity in our tariff arrangements came only from the free traders it would not be serious, but each tariff concession is opposed by all those interested in retaining the highest protection for the particular article affected, and this opposition is so strong that the administration has not been successful in securing the ratification of any of the reciprocity treaties that have been negotiated. Whether better success will be secured when the matter is taken up on broader and more general lines remains to be seen.

Another new element in the tariff question is the matter of the trusts. Some Democrats seem to have an idea that the best way to deal with the trusts is to destroy protection. This course might be effective in some cases, but the remedy suggested is too much like that of the man who killed a mosquito on his finger with a blow of a sledge hammer. The trusts with their large capital and very perfect organization are much better able to meet foreign competition than are the industries that have not been combined to the same extent. Besides that, many of the trusts are based upon articles arising from the free list or produced by this country under more favorable conditions than elsewhere in the world. But while any attempt to solve the trust problem by a wholesale reduction or abolition of duties would be dangerous as well as ineffective, it is true that in any readjustment of our tariff system care should be taken not to give an advantage to any of these great combinations, nor to permit them to exact prices from American consumers higher than that for which they are ready to sell their products in the open markets of the world.

In any revision of the tariff it is only reasonable to insist that the work should be done by those who believe in the general policy of protection, and not by those who have opposed protective tariffs and would be glad to see the entire system destroyed. It is also reasonable that the power of making changes should not be committed to the hands of those who are more interested in the exclusion of foreign products than in the extension of American commerce. The chief gainers by the present system are the American people, not the capitalists alone, not the wage earners alone, but the American people as a whole, and it is for the benefit of the American people that the changes should be planned.

Congress ought also to bear in mind that change itself, unless clearly shown to be necessary, is a bad thing. Nothing promotes confidence so much as settled conditions, and frequent changes in our tariff laws are a powerful source of evil to our industry and commerce. Well-considered changes from time to time are advantageous, and, in fact necessary, but modifications resulting from political influences or personal efforts do more harm than good, and should not receive the approval of congress.

## THE RAILWAYS AND THE MINES.

CRIPPLE Creek has shown the world to what an extent railways may be made to assist in the development of a mining district. There is hardly a producing mine in the district that does not have a track at the foot of its dump, and the ore is handled at a minimum of trouble and expense.

Cripple Creek is fortunate because it has so many high-grade mines covering so large an area, and there are few districts that can equal it in this respect. But the experience of Cripple Creek has made it evident that railways may be made much more of a feature in mining development than they have been hitherto.

Already Leadville has profited by the lesson, and the ore that was formerly hauled in wagons is now being taken directly from the mines into the railway cars with marked results in increased production and profit. A plan is also proposed for the construction of a railway that will perform a similar service for the mines of Aspen and vicinity.

Such enterprises are of the highest value to the state. Modern methods may be relied on to bring into production many of the older districts, and in many cases the construction of a new railroad or the discovery of a new process of ore reduction is equal in value to the finding of a new district.

## ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

ENCOURAGING progress is being made in the work of securing subscriptions for the Quarto-centennial celebration that is to be given in this city next August. The general sentiment being that Colorado Springs cannot afford to have a cheap or poorly planned festival.

The preliminary announcement of the features of the celebration, which is all that is possible to be decided at the present time, gives promise of unusual attractiveness and should add to the willingness to furnish the necessary means.

A continuance along the lines already developed will insure the success of the celebration and bring most desirable results.

## THE LAW UPHELD.

THE miserable negro criminal who murdered a little boy down in Georgia did not deserve any extension of the life that he had forfeited.

But the sheriff who shot the would-be lynchers was defending not the negro, but the law.

The lynchers aimed their blows at the negro; they struck at the establishment of justice and liberty, the right of every man to a fair trial under the law and the orderly administration of proper punishment to the guilty by the public officers.

Therefore, the sheriff did his duty in shooting the leaders of the mob, and he deserves the approval and the praise of law-abiding citizens everywhere.

If there were more sheriffs like Joseph Morrill, there would be no mobs, and public sentiment would demand and secure the prompt punishment of the guilty by legal means, instead of trying to supplement the failures of the law by the illegal vengeance of the mob.

## REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.

THE GAZETTE notes with surprise, not unmixed with alarm that there were neither essays nor orations at the High school commencement in this city last Thursday evening. Just why our High school graduates were deprived of their time-honored rights and privileges in this matter we are at a loss to understand. The young gentlemen and young ladies who have completed their course of learning and culture in the public schools of this city are certainly as well qualified to instruct and enlighten an attentive world upon "The Higher Meaning of Education," or "The Uses of Beauty," as the high school graduates of any other city. And if they do not get the chance to present their views upon these important subjects upon graduation day, we fear they never will.

It looks very much as though the school authorities had been too much influenced by the good-natured fun that is made of graduation essays. But like other fun, these criticisms are both exaggerated and one-sided. It is no small part of an education to be able to express one's thoughts upon a serious subject, and indeed it may be said that it is an important part of an education to be able to think with clearness and originality upon a subject outside of the ordinary round of everyday life.

It may be that the average author of graduation day essays possesses no superior information in regard to the subject treated, but the thought, the research and the mental effort necessary to these productions have a proper place in a well-rounded plan of education.

The Gazette feels that 35 young ladies and gentlemen of the blue and gray have been deprived of an important opportunity, and that the public has also been deprived of valuable thoughts and information.

If any of the graduating class of 1901 wants to write a Commencement essay, the Gazette will publish it.

## THE ALTERNATIVE.

IN view of Mr. Bryan's speech at Kansas City on Wednesday last, it is well to remind him that the recent decision of the supreme court was that the people of Puerto Rico did not have to pay the Dingley tariff, that they did not have to pay the internal revenue taxes, that they did not possess the right to immigrate to this country and become citizens of the states irrespective of congress, and that congress had the same right to enact legislation for Puerto Rico that previous Democratic congress did to enact legislation for Alaska and other territory acquired by the United States.

If the court had decided otherwise, it would have decided, not that the United States had no right to annex the Spanish islands, for no one held that theory, but that, the islands having been annexed, the islanders were already possessed and charged with all the rights, privileges, duties, burdens and responsibilities laid upon citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Mr. Bryan believes that the court should have decided that the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos are entitled to immigrate to this country and to become citizens of the states as rapidly as they please, that sugar and all other products of Puerto Rico and the Philippines are to be admitted to this country free of duty, that Puerto Rico and the Philippines must be begared by the imposition of American internal revenue duties, and that the hands of congress are tied with the declaration that the people of Puerto Rico or Cebu are as much citizens of the United States as those of Colorado or New Mexico.

Of course, Mr. Bryan does not want these things to be so, but he did wish most mightily that the court would decide that the Republican administration had committed a fearful blunder and had involved the country in most terrible consequences. And now that the court has decided that no blunder has been made and that the consequences will be simply what we choose to make them, Mr. Bryan cannot conceal his disappointment and raves of the time when his party will be able to pack the supreme court in order to secure a decision.

Not that Puerto Rico and the Philippines have not been duly and legally annexed;

But that we must, because of that annexation, take upon ourselves and force upon the people of those islands sundry disagreeable consequences which no one, not even Mr. Bryan, really desires.

Now, isn't that a peculiar program for a political party?

## SEEING COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE SUGGESTION has been made that the street car company should follow the example of other cities and during the summer devote a car to the purpose of giving visitors a comprehensive trip about the city.

If a car were to leave the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon at a certain hour every morning through the summer, run to Roswell, Cheyenne canon, Manitou Iron Springs, Printers home and return to the starting place, it would probably be well filled each day by those who have not the time necessary to see all the attractions in this vicinity at their leisure.

When the new lines are completed the trip could be made even more enjoyable.

The suggestion deserves consideration by the Rapid Transit company.

## PIONEERS AND THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL.

ACCORDING to a notice already printed in these columns a meeting of the El Paso county pioneers is called for this afternoon. This meeting is of special importance in view of the approaching Quarto-centennial, and it is to be hoped that all the residents of El Paso county who were living here in 1876, at which time Colorado was admitted as a state, will be present. If the proposed amendment to the constitution is carried, as it will be undoubtedly, all these persons will become eligible to membership in the association.

The purpose of the coming celebration is largely a historical one, and the pioneers ought to be given a prominent place in the proceedings at that time. We hear a good deal about what we owe to the stars and

the '68ers—no more than we ought to, to be sure, but very much more than what we owe to the '76ers. And yet it was the people who lived here from '71 to '76 who in large measure made the city what it is today; and the men and women of the same era did invaluable service in establishing the foundations of our commonwealth and starting it upon the pathway of growth and prosperity.

For the Quarto-centennial surely the word pioneer should include all who were residents of Colorado territory. They should be made guests of honor upon that occasion and we of the later generation should be glad of the opportunity to express to them our appreciation of what they did towards the upbuilding of our city and the state.

## COLORADO SPRINGS AND THE ELKS HOME.

AN EFFORT being made to secure the National Elks home for some new town in the Wyoming wilderness should serve to call renewed attention to the superior merit of Colorado Springs as a location not only for the Elks home, but for all similar institutions.

It is not possible to find, even in wildest Wyoming, a place that can surpass the natural attractions of Colorado Springs. For climate, natural beauty and grandeur of surroundings, clear skies, sunshiny winters and cool summers Colorado Springs is not surpassed anywhere. But these are only a part of its advantages. It offers what no small towns possibly can give in addition to these natural features, all the varied benefits of a progressive and thoroughly modern small city. We have a population that cannot be surpassed for intelligence, character and enterprise. We have summer and winter means of culture and amusement that are to be enjoyed only in the most favored communities. Our city is easily accessible from all parts of the continent, and we have here a population that draws to us from time to time most of what is best worth seeing and hearing.

The person who comes to Colorado Springs for residence, whether it be in a private residence, a hotel or a "home," is not isolated from the world, exiled in an oasis with other unfortunate of his kind. He is still in the world and of it, and while reaping the fullest benefit from the glorious climate and enjoying to the full all the natural beauties of the surroundings, he may still play a part in the world, even if it be only that of an onlooker.

Nothing can be gained by the establishment of a national home in a solitary or out-of-the-way locality. The best place for such a home is a place like Colorado Springs, where natural and social advantages are combined, and we are justified in believing that no other place possesses this combination to a greater degree than Colorado Springs.

## THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

AS THE ALLIED ARMIES leave the province of Chi-li, they abandon it to supreme suffering and misery. It is not the ravages of war alone that are to be counted, though these are bad enough. Making every reasonable allowance for exaggeration, the cruelties and robberies chargeable to the allied troops are an ineffaceable disgrace upon European civilization, and many years will not lessen the memory of the wrongs inflicted upon the Chinese.

But when the allied armies withdraw from China they leave there two enemies more relentless, more cruel and more dreadful even than themselves. Famine is already there; pestilence hangs in the air like a hungry vulture waiting to descend upon its prey.

It was inevitable that this should be so. There are 20,000,000 people in the province of Chi-li, which has an area about equal to Michigan. Under the most favorable circumstances these people run a close race with starvation. Their daily food supply is reduced to a minimum and any interruption of the usual course of events is certain to result in wholesale misery and death. The march of the allied armies through this province was a fearful calamity. It was not only that Chinamen in arms were shot down, fortresses destroyed, and the usual destruction of war accomplished. The injury was much greater. A peaceful population was driven in terror from its homes, the cultivation of the fields and the progress of trade and small manufactures were interrupted, the homes of the villagers and the farmers were destroyed, the implements of husbandry and even of domestic life were ruthlessly destroyed. And more than that vast stores of grain and other victuals were burned, thrown into the rivers, or left to rot in the sun and rain.

Famine already exists in China, and it will not pass away until millions have paid by their death the indemnity extorted by inexorable natural laws. An effort is already being made in the United States to do something towards allaying this suffering, and there is no doubt that noble men and women, both in America and Europe will do what they can, as they have so often done elsewhere. But the most that they can do will be utterly insufficient to cure this suffering. Not until the population has been reduced to correspond with the productive power of the country, not until the productive power of the country has been raised to meet the need of the population can equilibrium be restored. Immigration shrinks from the horrors that will come during this process. Hunger is the most primitive passion of mankind, and under its pressure even the Chinese may be driven to desperation. It is a good thing that the few thousand European soldiers are not to be left among the starving millions, and it is a dangerous thing that a few hundred legion guards are to be left at the Chinese capital. The worst in China is not past.

## ANOTHER DAM BROKEN.

THE GAZETTE has repeatedly called attention to the need of greater carelessness in the matter of erecting dams in this mountainous region. In the case of the dam at Buena Vista, the structure had already been destroyed on three previous occasions. While no loss of life and no serious damage to down-stream property is reported as a result of this wash-out, it shows a weakness of construction that ought not to be tolerated in this state.

The rule should be: Whatever is worth building, is worth building well.

The state law for the inspection of all such structures ought to be something more than a dead letter law.

"A nobleman of good family" advertises in the London Times for a position as private secretary to an American or English millionaire. Taken in connection with the visit of Morgan, Carnegie & Co. to King Edward, this shows us what the world is coming to.

In accordance with its usual custom the Manitou Journal is about to resume publication as a daily through the summer months. The Journal management seems to have the right ideas as to the way to run a summer resort newspaper and is unusually successful in carrying them out.

## IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

AN IMPORTANT news item in yesterday morning's Gazette related to the situation in southeastern Europe, where an outbreak was said to be momentarily possible.

The story as sent from Rome differs somewhat from previous ones in that it relates to a possible controversy between Italy and Austria-Hungary regarding the neighboring state of Albania. Albania is at present a part of revolt and ready at any time to welcome any opportunity that promises relief from the oppressor. According to the latest report Austro-Hungarian agents have been stirring up trouble in Albania, and Italy is ready to protest against Austrian intrigue.

What makes these stories of trouble in southeastern Europe all the more important is that the strong influence of Great Britain is no longer what it used to be. In former years the British government was ready to act at the first sign of trouble, but now it is doubtful whether Lord Salisbury's government would care to undertake a decisive step except under the gravest conditions. The other European powers know the situation perfectly well and some of them feel free to act when they once did.

## RECENT FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

CIRCULARS recently issued by the Immigration Restriction League give some recent and very interesting data in connection with the character of late accessions to our national population.

It is shown, for instance, that the total immigration in 1900 was 448,572, as compared with 811,715 for 1899, an increase for 1900 of 44 per cent, as compared with 1899, and of 98 per cent, as compared with 1898. The total immigration in 1900 was larger than in any year since 1892, and has been exceeded only four times in the last 15 years.

The largest sources of immigration at the present time are:

	1900.
Southern Italy .....	84,344
Hebrew .....	60,764
Polish .....	46,938
Irish .....	36,607
Scandinavian .....	32,582
German .....	29,682
Slovak .....	29,248

Immigration from western Europe has continued to fall off, while that from eastern Europe has gained. The percentage of illiteracy has increased by 5; the average amount of money brought by each immigrant has decreased by \$2; the percentage of unskilled labor has increased by 5; and the percentage of immigration destined for the west and south has diminished by 2.3.

The league sets forth the following outline of the main arguments in favor of the further restriction of immigration, at the same time confessing that it has been unable to get additional legislation through congress and that while public interest in the matter continues strong, the prospect for further restriction in the near future is not good.

1. Immigration lowers the standard of living: (a) by cheap labor; (b) by willingness to live in a degraded condition.
2. Immigrants are a menace to our national institutions: (a) by foreign speech and customs; (b) by grouping in isolated bodies; (c) because they do not appreciate our institutions and are not interested in preserving them.
3. Immigration is injurious to the moral condition of the United States: (a) our prisons, work-houses, and reformatories are largely filled with those of foreign birth and parentage; (b) the quality of our immigration is rapidly deteriorating.
4. Immigration tends to favor the supplanting of the more desirable races by the less desirable, through diminishing largely the birth rate of the former.
5. Immigration can be restricted by the enactment of laws.

It should not, however, be supposed that all the argument is on one side of this question, for this is by no means the case. We already have stringent laws against pauper and criminal immigrants and these are enforced effectively. In many cases immigrants who work at low wages and have lower standards of living do not compete with more intelligent American born workmen, but occupy distinct fields of labor and fill useful places in the community. Illiteracy is not an infallible proof of immorality. It is not certain that the races of eastern Europe will not add to the national strength. A single generation is too short a period to form a conclusive opinion as to their assimilation. The alleged decrease in the birth rate of the superior race is an argument that may be used on both sides. Physical vigor and power of endurance, vitality and productiveness are not less valuable qualities in a race than are intellectual shrewdness and manual dexterity. If the birth rate of the Anglo-Saxon communities is decreasing, as alleged, it is quite time that they received accessions from more sturdy races. Yeast is a good thing, but yeast is most useful when mixed with a large proportion of unleavened flour and the bread that is all yeast, is already corrupted.

As a matter of fact we do not know whether this strong infusion of the races of southeastern Europe is to be a blessing or a curse. We know that these later immigrants seem less desirable than those that have preceded them to our shores. But we also know that pauper and criminal immigration has been largely suppressed, and that we are drawing upon the best part of the population of these countries. We know that the great races of the world have been mixed races, and that our own is already the most composite of them all. We know that we have within our boundaries the material resources sufficient for the support of ten times our present population. We know that the children and the grandchildren of former immigrants have shown a steady improvement over the mental and physical conditions of their ancestors. We have reason to believe that these newer immigrants bring with them a respect for law and a capacity for order and industry that compares favorably with similar qualities among native-born Americans.

We know that restriction of immigration is a good thing, and that too much restriction is a bad thing; but we must draw the line in ignorance and trust to the future to prove the wisdom of our guess.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

Items of Interest for Gazette Readers From All Parts of the State.

The existence of two extensive cement mills in the Arkansas valley between Florence and Pueblo will be a decided addition to the industry of this region and will aid in drawing and distributing money. The second and larger mill, which will be built this summer, will have \$20,000 of Claus Spreckels' money in it, and its capacity of production will be 1,000 barrels a day of hydraulic cement. It is very fortunate that amid the remarkable variety of shale, sandstone, limestone and clays of this valley there was found an inexhaustible deposit of the material necessary in making a first class article of Portland cement. There is only one thing to be regretted, and that is that the price of the product is placed so high that with railroad freight added it costs about as much in Pueblo as the cement imported from England.—(Pueblo Chieftain.)

No matter what the agreement was between the management of the Portland company and the Miners union, the general public is more than pleased that the differences have been settled and that the mine will resume operations tomorrow. That the mine will reopen with full force and that there is a prospect that even a greater number of men will be employed than previous to the shut down are additional causes for self-congratulation upon the part of the people of the great gold camp in general and of Silver in particular. With more men employed than ever before in the history of the camp we will have just cause to feel that the district is upon the eve of an era of unparalleled prosperity.—(Victor Times.)

There is a prospective oil boom in the county which may yet develop into another Beaumont excitement. In such an event the construction of a short line of railroad across the range from Del Norte via Summitville might be stimulated. There is no doubt about the existence of oil in Archuleta county, and where the territory has been prospected results will quite likely prove satisfactory. The oil is in a sure-oil is the proper capital just now and the country that can show it in paying quantities may justly anticipate a sudden and permanent aspect in the future.—(Victor Times.)

It is certainly a commendable fact that the Short Line has opened for business in the very worst season of the year and yet with their new road bed and new men, new machinery, new everything, they have not had a wreck or accident, any consequence at all. That sounds like good management and is the best evidence of what we can expect in the future.—(Victor Times.)



# MR. DOOLEY REVIEWS THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

By F. P. DUNNE

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"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "the supreme court has decided the Constitution don't follow the flag."

"Who said it did?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Some wan," said Mr. Dooley. "It happened a long time ago an' I don't remember clearly how it come up, but some fellow said that Irvywhere the Constitution wint, the flag was sure to go. 'I don't believe wan worud iv it,' says th' other fellow. 'You can't make me think th' Constitution is goin' thrapazin' around Irvywhere a young liftant in th' ar-my takes it into his head to stick a flag pole. It's too old. It's a home-stayin' Constitution with a blue coat with brass buttons onto it, an' it walks with a goold-headed cane. It's old an' feeble an' it prefers to set on th' front stoop an' amuse th' childher. It wouldn't last a minkyt in thim thrapical climes. 'Twud get a pain in th' fourteenth amindmint an' die before the doctors cud get ar-round to cut it out. No, sir, we'll keep it with us, and threat it tenderly without too much hard wurruk, an' when it plays out entirely we'll give it daycint burial an' incorporate ourselvies under th' laws iv Noo Jarsey. That's what we'll do,' says he. 'But,' says th' other, 'if it wants to thrapel, why not lave it?' 'But it don't want to,' says it, 'does.' 'How'll we find out?' 'We'll ask th' supreme court. They'll know what's good f'r it.'"

"So it wint up to th' supreme court. They've wan thing about th' supreme court, if ye lave anything to thim, ye lave it to thim. Ye don't get a check that entitles ye to call f'r it in an hour. Th' supreme court iv th' United States ain't in anny hurry about catchin' th' mails. It don't have to make th' las' car. I'd book th' Auditorium again it anny day f'r a foot race. If ye're lookin' f'r a game iv quick decisions an' base hits, ye've

got to hire another empire. It niver gives a decision till th' crowd has dispersed an' th' players have packed their bats in th' bags an' started f'r home.

"F'r awhile Irvybody watched to see what th' supreme court would do. I know meself I felt I cudden make another move in th' game till I heard f'r thim. Buildin' operations was suspended an' we sthud wringin' our hands outside th' dure waitin' f'r information f'r th' bedside. 'What're they doin' now?' They just put th' argymint iv larned counsel in th' ice box an' th' chief justice is in a corner writin' a pome. Brown J. an' Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition iv th' Roman Empire before th' fire. Th' rest iv th' court is considerin' th' question whether they ought or ought not to wear ruchin' on their skirts an' hopin' erinoline won't come in again. 'No decision today?' An' so it wint f'r days an' weeks an' months. Th' men that had argied that th' Constitution ought to shadow th' flag to all th' tough resorts on th' Passyfic coast an' th' men that argied that th' flag was so lively that no Constitution cud follow it an' survive, they died or lost their jobs an' wint back to Salem an' were f'r-gotten. Expansionists contracted an' anti-expansionists blew up an' little childher was born into th' wuruld an' grew to manhood an' niver heard iv norther Ricky except when some wan got a job there. I'd about made up me mind to thry an' put th' thing out iv me thoughts an' go back to wurruk when I wake up wan mornin' an' see be th' pa-per that th' supreme court had warnin' th' Constitution to lave th' flag alone an' tind to its own business.

"That's what th' pa-per says but I've r-read over th' decision an' I don't see annything iv th' kind there. They're not a wurud about th' flag an' not enough to thry about th' constitution. 'Tis a matter iv limons,

Hinnissy, that th' supreme court has been settin' on f'r this generation—a cargo iv limons shnt f'r m' Porter Ricky to some Eytalian in Phillydelph. Th' decision was r-read be Brown J. him beln th' las' justice to make up his mind, an' ex-officio, as Hogan says, th' first to speak, after a cool an' blither contest. Says Brown J.: 'Th' question here is wan iv such gr-rat importance that we've been strugglin' over it Iver since ye see us las' an' only come to a decision (Fuller C. J. Gray J., Harlan J., Shiras J., McKenna J., White J., Brewer J., an' Peckham J. dissentin' f'r me an' each other) because iv th' hot weather comin' on. Wash'nton is a dreadful place in summer. (Fuller C. J. dissentin'). The whole fabric iv our government is threatened, th' lives iv our people an' th' progress iv civilization put to th' bad. Men ar-re excited. But why? We ar-re not. (Harlan J., 'I am.' Fuller C. J. dissentin' but not f'r th' same reason.) This thing must be settled wan way or th' other under that dear ol' constitution be vachue iv which we are here an' ye ar-re there an' congress is out west practicin' law. Now, what does th' constitution say? We'll look it up thoroughly when we get through with this case. (Th' rest iv th' court dissentin'). In th' manetime we must be governed b' th' ordinances iv th' Khan iv Beloochistan, th' laws iv Hinnery, the Eighth, th' oplayon iv Justice iv th' Peace Oscar Larson in th' case iv th' townshp in Red Wing versus Petersen, an' th' Dhred Scott decision. What do they say about limons? Nawthin' at all. Again we take th' Dhred Scott decision. This is wan iv th' worst I've r-read. If I cudden't write a better wan with blinders on, I'd leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision throws a gr-rat, an' almost blindin' light on th' case. I will turn it off. (McKenna J. concurs, but thinks it ought to be blowed

out.) But where was I? I must put on mo specs. Oh, about th' limons. Well, th' decision iv th' court (th' others dissentin') is as follows: First, that th' District iv Columbia is a state; second, that it is not; third, that New York is a state; fourth, that it is a crown colony; fifth, that all states ar-re states an' all territories ar-re territories in th' eyes iv other powers, but Gawd knows what they ar-re at home. In th' case iv Hogan versus Mullins, th' decision is he must paper th' barn. (Hinnory VIII., sixteen, six, four, eleven.) In Wiggins versus et al., th' cow belonged. (Louis XIV, 90 in rem.) In E. P. Vigore versus Ad. Lib., th' custody iv th' childher. I'll now fall back a furlong or two in me chair, while we larned but misguided colleagues r-read th' Hishtry iv Iceland to show ye how wrong I am. But mind ye, what I've said goes. I let thim talk because it exercises their throats, but ye've heard all th' decision on this limon case that'll get into th' fourth reader." A voice f'r th' audience: "Do I get mo money back?" Brown J.: "Who ar-re ye?" Th' voice: "Th' man that owned th' limons." Brown J.: "I don't know." (Gray J., White J., dissentin' an' th' x-rest iv th' birds concurrin', but f'r entirely different reasons.)

"An' there ye have th' decision, Hinnissy, that's shak-en th' intellects iv th' nation to their very foundations, or will if they thry to read it. 'Tis all r-right. Look it over some time. This fine sport if ye don't care f'r check-ers. Some say it laves th' flag up in th' air an' some say that's where it laves th' constitution. Anyhow, something's in th' air, but there's wan thing I'm sure about."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matter whether th' constitution follows th' flag or not, th' supreme court follows th' election returns."

composing the anti-Tammany faction. Perfect harmony and a united machinery is yet to be perfected. The battle will go to the strong and the victory to the best disciplined.

In chariots, that some call triumph cars, Messrs. John Carroll and Frank Farrell roll up Fifth avenue to the delight of pedestrians who love to feast their eyes on the true greatness. Johnnie has turned the back of his well-developed cranium to the boys of Second avenue, where he was wont in his earlier days to strut, little dreaming of his rosette-hued future, and now, accurately lined shirt bosom, marches into the Democratic club, the pride of the leaders. Farrell, the clubber, the social stairs a few rungs behind him. Both Carroll and Farrell hug to their souls a fond fancy that next winter Oliver Belmont will stand sponsor at their social baptism. They have already decided to tie up with the Astors, Goetzels and Wilsons and give the Vanderbilt the proud stare.

Wallace Macfarlane, a canny Scot, who has been rewarded for past services by being made United States district attorney, has now by brilliant and active services once more put the Republican organization heavily in his debt. It is especially as a probable candidate for supreme court judgeship, Willis L. Ogden, the chairman of the Citizens' union, has also established claims which will be recognized this fall. M. J. Coffey, of Kings county, who has perfected his organization against the opposition of Boss McLaughlin and his deputy, Shevlin, has the largest political following of any man in the borough and with the Republicans will certainly carry Brooklyn for the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor. Thomas C. Platt, New York's senior senator, has his breakfast at seven every morning and looks twenty years younger than he did three months ago. The "Easy Boss" is reviewing the situation with a merry twinkle and preparing for one grand bout with Boss Croker, who is now on the rampage, half money as an English landlord, John C. Sheehan quietly pulls the strings of the Democracy of Greater New York and reads the approach of his vengeance on Croker. Herman Ridder is gathering together the Germans in an anti-Tammany alliance and proposes to put on his lance that estimable and over-rated public functionary, Sheriff Correll, who fondly believes he has a million dollars' worth of this city. Don Selts is wandering from the paths of journalism, believing the footprints of his late associate, John Keller, can, perhaps, also make his life sublime. He, too, raves at the wickedness of the hall as he looks across the green of city hall. Behind these gentlemen, puffing with ambition, stands a short, thick-set little man in the name of John Campbell. His ability is enormous, but he is politically unmeasured. He has thrown his weight in the scales against the institution on Fourteenth street, and everybody knows it is not for the sake of office. He has been repeatedly offered appointments, which he always declines with a smile.

The Kennedy trial, now taking place for the third time, is bringing out new facts which will probably result in the acquittal of the prisoner. It is evident that all the circumstances connecting a suspected person with a crime cannot be produced by the defendant as expeditiously as for the complainant. It is only a doubt over the public mind whether or not the administering justice is quite as far advanced in the scale of civilization as we are pleased to think. The machinery of the prosecution, greased by the oil of gold, is free to move swiftly, while that of the defense is often in lack of lubrication and confined. The alleged surprises of the prosecution should be met by the defense with a court of justice. The state should prosecute, not persecute; but it is now a well established fact that the ardor of the prosecuting counsel makes persecution of the prosecution.

One of the most agreeable dinners, semi-social and semi-formal, ever given in this city was given in honor of the Hon. Lynde Harrison at the Union League club on May 31 by Mr. Samuel Resenden, as a farewell dinner. Mr. Harrison sailed on Wednesday to join his family in London. His home is in New Haven, Conn., to which he will return early in September.

Harvard and McKinley. To argue strenuously against Mr. McKinley's eligibility to the "godly fellowship of scholars" is easy and yet not convincing. Easy and not convincing, and it is given to the world the tortuous way whereby Senator Resenden worked to his logical conclusion. It is a misjudgment to argue it at all. Any man who knows the history of Harvard's honorary degrees and knows also American history for the last five years and who thinks such an act inappropriate has profited little by his privileges of American citizenship. It is a man's view of Harvard university would, if carried to its logical extreme, make the university a nursery for "Miss Nancys." Instead of this, it is a great American institution of which the republic is prouder perhaps than of any other institution of any sort within its borders, for it has balance, and breadth and tolerance even of its unwelcome sons, whose advice it is too wise to take. (From The World's Work.)

CENSUS FRAUD. Baltimore, Md., June 8.—The jury in the census fraud case has returned a verdict finding Jos. H. Ching, an attorney of St. Mary's county, guilty on the fourth count of the indictment for conspiracy with Guyther, who pleaded guilty but was not placed on trial. On all other counts the verdict is not guilty.

In HANDS OF RECEIVER. Leavenworth, Kan., June 8.—The Leavenworth and Lawrence branch of the Union Pacific, formerly known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, passed into the hands of a receiver today when Brantus Young, general auditor of the Union Pacific, was appointed. The suit was brought by J. F. Dillon, a surviving trustee against the American Loan and Trust Co. and the Union Pacific to close a mortgage given in 1880. The order issued includes the road and all terminal facilities in this city and at Lawrence.

## Contributed Articles . . . On Current Topics

### JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO CUBA

By John P. Foley, Editor of "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia."  
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When the Spanish-American colonies revolted against the tyrannical rule Spain, Thomas Jefferson, in 1811, two years after he had laid down the presidency, wrote to Baron von Humboldt as follows: "The Spanish-American countries are beginning to be interesting to the whole world. They are becoming the scenes of political revolution, to take their station as integral members of the great family of nations. All are now in insurrection. In several the Independents are already triumphant, and they will undoubtedly be so in all. What kind of government will they establish? How much liberty can they bear without intoxication? Are their chiefs sufficiently enlightened to form a well-guarded government, and their people to watch their chiefs?"

The United States overthrew Spanish rule in Cuba and made itself responsible before the world for the future good government of the island. Congress solemnly declared that Cuba was entitled to independence and would put forth all the resources of the government to secure it. War was declared, and in the surrender of the armies of Spain the first step toward independence was taken. If the United States had not intervened, the Spanish flag would be flying over Havana today, for without assistance the Cubans could not have won. Possibly they could have protracted the struggle to the extent of maintaining a guerrilla warfare in the mountains, but of what avail would it be?

In the formation of a constitution for the island the United States has enabled the Cubans to take the second step toward independence. How they have exercised the power thus conferred on them through the success of our military and naval forces is matter of current history. To quote the expression of the Father of Democracy, have they not shown that they are somewhat "intoxicated" with their newly-acquired liberty, and have not their chiefs proved that they are not sufficiently enlightened to form a well-guarded government?

The doubts entertained by Jefferson with respect to the continental colonies found their justification in history; and, in 1817, he is found writing to Lafayette in this strain: "I do believe the best thing for them would be for themselves to come to an understanding with Spain, under the guarantee of France, Russia, Holland and the United States, allowing to Spain a nominal supremacy, with authority only to keep the peace among them, leaving them otherwise all the powers of self-government, until their experience in them, their emancipation from their priests, and advancement in information shall prepare them for complete independence." Unfortunately that wise policy was not carried out, and from that day to the present the history of the South American republics has been one long record of revolution, punctuated with truces of peace and order maintained at the point of the bayonet.

Do not these quotations prove that President McKinley and his administration are doing what Jefferson and his administration would have done under the same circumstances? The third president would have saved the Spanish colonies from themselves, and not let them go until they had demonstrated that they could be entrusted to walk alone. In the same way Cuba must be saved from herself and put on the certain road to absolute security and independence. The constitution she has adopted should not hold out that certainty. It is not the constitution congress declared should be framed, and in carrying out the command of the legislative department of the government, the administration simply executes the will of the majority of the American people. He could not do less than he has done, and both he and congress are in strict accord with Jeffersonian doctrine so far as it can be applied to the Cuban situation.

### QUEST OF HIDDEN TREASURE

By Julius Chambers.  
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A recent occurrence on Staten Island forcibly reminds the reader of history of a certain peculiarity among men of a severely practical bent of mind to forsake their customary occupations in life in order that they may embark in the most chimerical enterprises as must necessarily be a quest for hidden treasure. This is not new to the people of this generation or to our own times. Indeed, the pages of history are well covered with memorable incidents, and the fairy tales of our childhood are not devoid of them.

From the days of Ulysses in search of the golden fleece to those of our contemporaries seeking the secreted Spanish doubloons in the lost treasure boxes of the redoubtable Captain Kidd, of piratical memory, men have become possessed of the mania that gold coin awaits a successful finder. "Seek and ye shall find" is a worthy maxim, but it loses its dignity when applied to the search for lost, buried, or secreted treasure.

Alexander Dumas may be said to have sat with his fingers on the pulse of general mankind and detected the desire in all hearts to become wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice. In response he created in the spacious chamber of his own imagination the thrilling discovery of enormous wealth in the hidden grotto on the Isle of Monte Cristo.

But the Edmond Dantes of fiction and the Edmond Dantes of real life are too very different persons. The latter has no erudite Abbe to work wizard's tricks with capsalet signs and to deduce from enigmas plans and specific directions. Treasures, no doubt, have been deposited in graves, beneath the roots of trees, under the placid surfaces of flowing streams, and wherever circumstances have suggested a safe repository. Doubtless men have gone away and died with the secrets in their breasts, and again, ships with chests of bullion have sunk beneath the wave and lie there still, possibly, to be reclaimed.

A British ship, the Black Hussar, sank in the East river during revolutionary times, and, officially, she went down with chests well filled with bullion. Burgoyne marched away from Saratoga charged by the Americans with carrying off a strong box filled with British gold. Officially it disappeared at Saratoga. No trace of these treasures has gratified the curious. It is not difficult to surmise what became of Burgoyne's gold, but it will be found as soon as that which went down in the frigate.

But less than a year ago conservative, practical men fitted up an expedition to explore the bottom of the East river to search for the long lost treasure. On Staten Island, a farm once owned, so tradition states, by an enterprising farmer who, at times, left his rural home to make excursions abroad, has been digged and delved into because an ancient tradition has it that the farmer

returned after a few weeks' absence groaning under a burden of gold and jewels. He was not known to have spent his wealth, and when he died he left no trace of it. For 100 years it has been held the rustic hid it, and during all this time, at intervals, the friendly neighbors formed themselves into investigation committees to discover the treasure.

A was finally declared himself fortunate, and he now finds himself beset with law suits. His protests, his denials are scouted, and his joke has become costly.

And yet, in spite of all, thousands are ready to believe fortunes are to be realized in the quest of hidden treasure.

### POLITICAL DESPOTISM IN GREATER NEW YORK

By Hon. James O'Brien, Leader of New York City Democracy.  
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Shall the first of American cities, the heart, so to speak, of the republic, be governed on the principles of pure Jeffersonian Democracy, or shall it be a satrapy of a brace of bosses and their satellites?

This is the question thoughtfully of all parties in the metropolis are now asking. The answer will be given at the polls in November, and it will be of grave national significance. Municipal administration—the government of the large cities—is the most important problem confronting the republic. It concerns the well-being, the safety, the security of all. The cities possess a very large representation of the legislatures and in congress, and because of the rush of young men from the country, immigration, and the natural increase of population, that representation must inevitably increase. It is, therefore, of supreme interest that the men thus chosen should be thoroughly representative of the majority of the people of the communities that elect them. In order to secure this great object, one-man rule must be broken. Political leaders we have always had, and shall continue to have while free government lasts; but political dictators must be overthrown if the substance and not the semblance of popular government is to be preserved. That is the battle to be fought out in Greater New York this fall.

Within the last four or five years two men have become absolute dictators in the Democratic party of New York and Brooklyn. They have assumed to say who shall and shall not be nominated for every office in the gift of the people. The people as represented in nominating conventions have had nothing to do with the selection. The candidates are nearly all named, in advance by these dictators, and the so-called conventions are mere registering bodies to carry out the wishes and execute the will of men who themselves dare not go before the people as candidates for any position whatever. This is not democracy. It is autocracy of the worst form, and to it must be traced all the evils of misgovernment that nearly 4,000,000 of people are now enduring.

All the world has heard the story of the political leprosy that afflicts the island of Manhattan. In Brooklyn the situation is not quite so bad in many respects, because the opportunities for pillage and plunder are not so numerous, but the "City of Churches" is rapidly coming up to the appalling height of political wickedness in its sister borough. Brooklyn's dictator is as absolute as his fellow potentate in New York, and within his dominion assumes and exercises the same despotic powers. Every man who ventures to show the least independence personally or politically is by him marked for condign punishment so far as he can inflict it. He puts forth all his unassisted power to drive those that show him from public life or from any positions they may hold. Every place is filled with his creatures, who do his bidding as meekly as ever did the slaves on a southern plantation their master. Under this absolute rule Brooklyn's administration is permeated with corruption in its worst forms, and the expense of governing the city is at least 40 per cent. greater than it should be if honest instead of dishonest methods prevail in all its departments.

Like his fellow-dictator across the East river or the training track of the Wantage Manor house in England this man professes the utmost devotion to the principles of Democracy. "Honest government" is the first principle of Democracy as laid down by Jefferson, the great founder of the party. It is no exaggeration to say that under the rule of these two men during the last 20 years there has never been a day that New York and Brooklyn have not been robbed of thousands and thousands of dollars by the men they have placed in power. Almost every office has been run for money there is in it without the slightest regard for the interest of the people and the taxpayers that have to foot the bills. This is the "democracy" of the two brazen bosses who are to foot the bills. This is the "democracy" of a great city whose population is nearly equal some to govern the 13 colonies at the time of the Revolution. "Highway robbery" would be the better name for it. These false Democrats must be driven from power. That is the aim of the revolt that is now under way in all parts of Greater New York.

### THE Y. M. C. A. ABROAD.

Appropos of the coming semi-centennial celebration in Boston, W. S. Harwood contributes to the June Century a paper on the growth of Y. M. C. A. work in Europe.

The French association has gained much from the unflinching generosity and foresight of an American, Mr. James Stokes of New York city. Largely through the efforts of this gentleman the association now has its magnificent building, and it is due to his constant interest that the means for carrying on the work have been available. Mr. Stokes became interested years ago in the work of the association on the continent of Europe. He was a member of the international committee appointed in 1896, and has steadily maintained his interest in all departments of the work. His outlook has been that of the world's friend, and he has spent much time in visiting foreign countries that he might find out for himself what was most needed to advance the cause of the association among the young men of all nations. M. Andre, a wealthy banker and merchant of Paris, since deceased, was greatly interested with Mr. Stokes in the French work, and contributed liberally in money, influence and labor for the establishment of the French association, and the erection of its building. Perhaps it is safe to say that without his co-operation the work could not have been accomplished.

At No. 180 Rue Montmartre are the rooms of the Anglo-American Young Men's Christian association of Paris, which for more than half a century has been steadily at work among the young men of English and American birth. The association is not large, having about 150 members, but it is constant in its endeavors to reach the young men away from home and to bring him under wholesome influences. About 250 young men are reached each year, and helped by the association in a variety of ways—by the moral influence of the regular membership, while this association is smaller than that of the regular French organization, it is doing a needed work and could, if spared from the reform and christianizing forces of the city.

In the similar way interested in the American association work among railroad employees, knowledge of which he had acquired in his own inspection of the American railway systems during a visit to this country. For it is the distinction of the American associations that they were not only the first to introduce their work among the student class, but also the first to bring to the attention of railroad officials and employees the adaptation of the association to promote the welfare of this class of our industrial population.

Italy, Hungary, Spain, Belgium, Finland, Russia, Switzerland, and Austria are steadily increasing the number and efficiency of their associations, while in India, China and Japan, association influences are taking root. There is a flourishing native association in Tokio, Japan, while there are associations regularly formed in Hankow and Shanghai, with auxiliaries and centers of association work in other parts of China and Japan.

The latest available figures show the Young Men's Christian association membership of the world to be about 521,000. While not all of the associations in the United States and Canada make reports to the proper authorities for compilation in the year-books of the organization, the membership for January 1, 1900, may be given at, approximately, 255,000. The property of the associations of the world, according to the latest available statistics, is worth nearly \$25,000,000, all but about \$10,000 of which is accredited to the United States.

Brave Little Finland. Finland is a little country, and there is not much to tell about it. But it is the focus of some brave ideas, and its short story has no soiled page. A desolate and water-logged land, is a hard northern climate, three-quarters of its surface, destitute of population, possessing no natural wealth except its forests and no natural advantages except its waterfalls, where the rippling drops race against the descending frost for their harvest-gold and are often outstripped and where the peasant for half the year lives like an Arctic explorer—how should it have any story? Yet the very hardness of the struggle has made the Finn one of the stoutest specimens of humanity—only the sturdy could survive; industry was the condition of his existence; his loneliness has bred self-reliance and his long solitudes have awakened faith. He has developed in this dark, wintry corner of Europe, a civilization curiously his own—quantitatively original on the one side and transcendently progressive on the other. He has a natural bent for science, especially in its practical application; art has been born to him—not much in quantity; but vigorous and independent in quality; while literature has by nature deep roots in the hearts of men whose chilly, interlarded home-land is the richest of all the world in folk-song and in the proverb, in legend and magic spell, in epic saga and chanted rune.

Yes, it is a little country, but it is big in character, big in the material and moral progress it has made under severe conditions, and it raises a big political question. No review of Russia today could be complete that did not take Finland into account, though even in its short story there is much that cannot, with discretion, be discussed just now. (From "Russia of Today," by Henry Norman, M. P., in the June Scribner's.)

An English Railway's Parcel Service. In England the Great Eastern railway has perfected a system of suburban parcel delivery that works admirably. From the outlying districts for a radius of 120 miles—an agricultural country in the main—the passenger trains bring into London and to the neighboring sea resorts all kinds of produce packed in boxes of definite size and shape which are furnished by the company at from 4 to 11 cents. The service fee is moderate, 5 cents for less than 10 pounds, cents additional for each five pounds up to 60 pounds, above which the fee is 25 cents. Stamps affixed to each package show prepayment. The company publishes two pamphlets, one giving the names of the producers who use the service; the other, the names of season-ticket owners who are in constant need of such produce. The success of the plan was immediate.

Each and every captain was, upon his assignment to a precinct, given the manual of secret instruction, charged with a duty not defined by the regulations of the department or the laws of the state. That portion of his precinct which lay within the realm of a district leader was as a rich pasture. A faithful steward made it profitable to his master of a season captain was to make himself acceptable to his leader. Now the captain, in turn, relied upon his sergeants and wardmen.

If a captain, contented with his salary of about \$200 a month, simply confined himself to the rules of the department, the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state, the leader of the district would open his eyes with surprise. And if the captain, his sergeant, his roundsman, or his patrolman, should offend the kindly dignity of the leader he would find himself transferred for the good of the service. These transfers are ordered by the chief of the district headquarters. There is but one reply to inquiries—"For the good of the service." No wise man asks why. Military discipline is no more severe than that of the police. "Obey orders" is the first rule of a patrolman's lessons, and he obeys and never questions. These "transfers" are little more or less than edicts of banishment, of exile; if they are used to punish. Assume that an officer, irre-

## New York Letter

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.)

New York, June 8.—The visiting chiefs of police from the great cities of our country witnessed with pride and pleasure the parade of the policemen of this city. Four thousand men, big and muscular, clothed in their new summer uniforms, passed the reviewing stand in well drilled companies. A few workmen of the city were also present, and the last police bill Devery, awarded to men whose heroic acts were merely recognized, not rewarded, by these decorations, and many others were distinguished by honorable mention. Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Murphy and Deputies Devery and York sat on the reviewing stand surrounded by politicians.

The notorious Devery was the object of interest to all spectators. Some, forgetful of his present position, believed he should have been at the head of the column. When the parade ended the last police bill Devery, ceased to belong to the uniformed force. The position he now occupies is that of a civilian appointed to a deputy commissionership. As such he is virtually the head of the uniformed force and his personal liking for police work causes him to act through the chief. His influence is so powerful that his wishes have become directions. Indeed, he is both commissioner and chief. His grotesque attitude on the bench at police trials has admirably illustrated to citizens at large the fact that a little power is a dangerous thing, and that the head of a department, when called upon to exercise quasi-magisterial powers, administer justice far more equitably when they are called to their positions from civil life.

It is not improbable that when the magnificent police army passed thousands of New Yorkers were connected with it. The ordinary policeman, proud of his corps, bitterly regrets it, too. Some persons believe the roots of the cancer penetrate from inspector to patrolman. This is not so. Hundreds of men are made the unwilling victims of the iniquitous system the politicians have skillfully devised to make each and every man pliable to their will. This may seem strange, but it is not if the system is understood.

It may be interesting to the reader unfamiliar with the ways of a great city to glance over the system. At the very outset the general assembly, that politics controls the appointment of the civilian to the position of commissioner is not to be denied. In the old days there were four commissioners, two Republicans and two Democrats, who made up a by-partisan board. It has been stated that more than merit of this board captured a deserving officer from roundsman to sergeant, from sergeant to captain, from captain to inspector. This "more than merit" could be measured by the standard of a money scale.

Each and every captain was, upon his assignment to a precinct, given the manual of secret instruction, charged with a duty not defined by the regulations of the department or the laws of the state. That portion of his precinct which lay within the realm of a district leader was as a rich pasture. A faithful steward made it profitable to his master of a season captain was to make himself acceptable to his leader. Now the captain, in turn, relied upon his sergeants and wardmen.

If a captain, contented with his salary of about \$200 a month, simply confined himself to the rules of the department, the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state, the leader of the district would open his eyes with surprise. And if the captain, his sergeant, his roundsman, or his patrolman, should offend the kindly dignity of the leader he would find himself transferred for the good of the service. These transfers are ordered by the chief of the district headquarters. There is but one reply to inquiries—"For the good of the service." No wise man asks why. Military discipline is no more severe than that of the police. "Obey orders" is the first rule of a patrolman's lessons, and he obeys and never questions. These "transfers" are little more or less than edicts of banishment, of exile; if they are used to punish. Assume that an officer, irre-

pective of his rank, resides within the precinct to which he is assigned, that his family is comfortably installed in a pleasant home. When off duty it is easy to reach his home, to get his meals with them, to see his children grow up, go to school and become men and women. Suddenly, without knowing why, he is detached and ordered off to a distant point, when it is impossible to be at home. This is what hangs over them. The captain can obtain the transfer of patrolman, roundsman and sergeant, and the leader can transfer the captain. Is it to be wondered at that hundreds of men have made the pleasant tools of their superiors when they know that the edict of banishment needs only the writing in of their names?

The anti-Tammany leaders are beating their drums to summon the hosts, buying war paint to decorate themselves and buying typewriters to prepare for the epistolary side of the contest. Here and there headquarters spring up, and jaunty young men with an air of supreme confidence prophesy the fall of Croker, and his crew with the eloquence of Milton describing the long descent of the rebellious archangel. The newspaper press rushes in with pens set as lances and rush forward at the ancient foe of civil liberty, virtue and decency which is supposed to issue from the portals of Tammany hall. In every district there are from four to five separate organizations, with from four to five separate corps of workers, each clamorous for membership. The rivalry increases with each succeeding week. The hope of reward stimulates them.

At the last mayoralty election Tammany hall polled for Van Wyck 223,997 votes; the Citizens' Union polled for Low with 151,540 votes, and the Republicans polled for Tracey 161,863. The Henry George party for Henry George 21,693; Socialists for Sanial, 14,467; Prohibitionists for Wardwell, 13,059; Union Democrats for Cruikshank 615 and Independent Democrats for Gleason 1,023, or a total of 525,556. When this vote is analyzed it will be shown that the Republicans and the Independents of both parties voting for Low combined, piled up a vote of 253,403, or a majority over Tammany of 20,000, and that 40,000 scattered.

These figures must be considered. They are the only key to the situation. Arguments of all kinds can be advanced. My own opinion is that the mayoralty will be decided by less than 10,000 votes, whichever side wins. That Tammany hall has in its midst men who use its power for their own preference is not to be doubted. It is open to all kinds of assaults and charges. The opponents have the advantage of the situation. Having no record it cannot be assailed. It can simply be classed with other anti-Tammany movements which have been successful, such as the mayoralty of Cooper, Grace and Strong. No lasting memory of singular benefits conferred upon the corporation of New York by the reform administration exists to stimulate the general voting population with the desire to overthrow Tammany.

There are three things against Tammany—official corruption, the general clamor against it, stimulated by hostile factions, and the private conviction of Tammany followers that leaders are unable to secure employment for them. The White civil service and the employment of imported labor on the tunnel and other large contracts has done more to break the allegiance of Tammany voters to the hall than all the clamor of the opposition. Many will vote against the organization for no other purpose than of punishing it for not protecting labor on municipal contracts.

In the language of the political camps, it will not be "a walk over" for either side. The fight will depend upon the ability of either side to meet the half million of voters and appeal to them. This will have to be done by opposing organizations. On the one hand in the perfectly organized districts of Tammany and Kings county and on the other in the groups



# WARING REFORMERS

Judge Palmer May Punish Those Who Denounced the Court.

SEVERE LECTURE WAS GIVEN

The Matter Came Up In Connection With the Sunday Closing Campaign In Denver.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, June 10.—Judge Palmer of the district court feels that if some of the reports of the sermons of yesterday are correct he has ample reason to summon a number of ministers of this city to appear before him to answer the charges of contempt of court. The sermons were directed against him because of certain injunctions which he recently issued.

The trouble has arisen over the fight which is being made by the recent fire and police board in trying to enforce the law pertaining to Sunday closing, wine-rooms, etc. Recently Judge Palmer issued temporary injunctions restraining the board from interfering with the operation of the saloons, and prohibiting the saloons from serving alcoholic drinks with its Sunday meals and also restraining the board from interfering with the operation of the saloons from serving alcoholic drinks with its Sunday meals.

The Anti-Saloon league, together with a number of church people, have kept themselves busy in the city since yesterday the league addressed a letter to the judge stating that a committee would attend his court this morning to see that the Christian people were not "fair play."

Rev. M. A. Rader of the Grace M. E. church spoke in part as follows: "I have great respect for our courts, as such, but when a district judge prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks, as you have done, I say that it is not only a violation of the law, but it is a violation of the constitution."

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# CROOK ARRESTED AFTER LONG CHASE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 10.—Melville Chester, Jr., is under arrest here on a charge of forgery. Twenty-five charges are said to have been made against him. Chester, Jr., was arrested this morning by Detective Sergeants Bouck and Desousa of the central station, after a chase of over six blocks in the downtown district and was finally captured in the court yard off the Auditorium Annex after he had given the detectives a desperate fight.

Two weeks ago Captain Collier, received a message from the chief of the police of Kansas City to be on the lookout for Chester and to notify all banks and jewelry firms to be careful in dealing with a man answering Chester's description.

As the detectives were passing along Jackson boulevard today they saw a man emerge from the store at 47 Jackson boulevard. The suspicion of the detectives was aroused and they decided to place the man under arrest.

When Chester reached Washburn avenue he became suspicious of the detectives and ran. The detectives followed him and pedestrians, seeing the trio running, started to shout and ran south on Washburn avenue to Harry street where he attempted to elude the detectives by boarding a Cottage Grove avenue car.

Jumping on the rear platform Chester ran through the car knocking a woman down as he was attempting to alight at Harrison street. Seeing the detectives and the crowd in hot pursuit Chester jumped from the car and ran on an Harrison street car towards Michigan avenue.

A number of cabmen were standing at Harrison street and Michigan avenue, and one of them, Frank Hyde, attempted to stop the fugitive by jumping on the car. He saw the face that told him to the pavement and ran in the alley. Almost exhausted from his long run, Chester kept going and down the alley into Van Buren street, crossing the street and ran through a small passageway to the rear of the Chicago club and took refuge in the rear of the Auditorium Annex. Detective Bouck and Desousa saw Chester run between the buildings and followed. Seeing Detective Desousa Chester uttered an oath and sprang at him. They grappled and Chester, seeing the police, ran back to the rear of the Chicago club and took refuge in the rear of the Auditorium Annex.

At the central station Chester admitted to Captain Collier that he was the man wanted by the police of several cities.

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# THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Grand Jury Took Recess to Attend to Private Business.

EXPECT DENVER EXCURSIONS

Real Estate Men and Business Men's Association Will Visit the District Next Saturday.

Cripple Creek Bureau. Colorado Springs Gazette. Cripple Creek, June 10.—The grand jury has adjourned until Wednesday of this week. The members of the jury are for the most part business men, and as today is pay day through-out the camp and attending business is always heavy their attention is required at their places of business. It is stated that the work of the jury to date has been that of investigating the affairs of the district school board. Most of the members of the board, and in fact everyone connected with the affairs of the board have been subpoenaed and the investigation is being made at the school building.

Henry C. Cassidy and E. D. Crump commenced action in the district court today against J. W. Palmer, E. B. Butters, et al., of Goldfield. The plaintiffs sue to recover attorney's fees, amounting to \$250.

A certificate of full paid up stock of the Little Joan Mining company, capitalized for 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each, was filed today by Warren Woods, president of the company.

W. W. Kirby, doing business under the firm name of W. W. Kirby & Co., commenced five suits in the county court today, as follows: against Mrs. Harry G. Smith, to recover \$483.20 and interest, alleged to be due upon a promissory note; against Mrs. John Allison, for \$446.15 and interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note; against G. S. Sweet and F. B. Chaney for \$341.30, alleged to be due for stocks purchased; against J. M. Roseberry for \$47.86, alleged to be due on a promissory note; and against James Horsby for \$355.85, alleged to be due upon a promissory note.

The Denver Business Men's association will make an excursion to the camp on Saturday and a large delegation is expected. In addition John McNamara, secretary of the Denver Real Estate exchange, will head a large party of Denver real estate men to the camp. The local stock exchange will appoint special committees to show the party over the camp and the business men will give the visitors a hearty welcome.

At St. Peter's Catholic church, on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, Rev. Father Haber will unite in marriage Miss Lolla McFeeley, daughter of Judge J. J. McFeeley, and James Conners of Pueblo. The sister of the bride, Miss Valeria McFeeley, will be bridesmaid and Dr. N. W. McGowan of Denver best man. There will be several friends and relatives of the bride and groom, and the ceremony will be held at the church.

A mining deed was filed today showing the transfer from Ruby F. Bowlers to W. L. Parker, a one-half interest in the Z. N. O. lode claim, together with the Little Rhyolite Mountain claim for a consideration of \$2,000.

This afternoon at the I. O. O. F. temple Everett Bell, chief tribune, W. H. Wadley and Charles M. Keogge, grand tribunes, held a session and discussed matters pertaining to the fraternal affairs.

Robert Kennedy, a habitual drunkard, was today sent to the hospital for treatment. County Judge Frost signed the order.

A marriage license has been issued to Charles A. Lane, aged 32 years, and Allie L. Malone, aged 24 years, both of Cripple Creek.

E. W. Relfer, county commissioner, is confined to his home by a splint in his left limb, the result of Saturday's run away accident.

County Commissioner W. C. Saunders spent Sunday at his home in Woodland Park.

# ROUGH RIDERS TO COME TO QUARTO-CENTENNIAL

Reunion Has Been Definitely Postponed to the Jubilee Dates—Will Draw Big Crowds.

The Rough Riders have definitely determined to hold their annual reunion in this city during the Quarto-centennial celebration, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. Secretary McClure, of the Centennial association's executive committee received a telegram from Captain McClintock of the Rough Riders yesterday accepting the invitation to hold the reunion here at that time. The dispatch was as follows:

"You are authorized to announce reunion for August. Mail notices to all addresses." Captain McClintock lives at Phoenix, Arizona. Ever since it was learned that Vice President Roosevelt could not attend the reunion if it were held this month, negotiations have been under way for postponement until August. As Colonel Roosevelt has indicated that he will be here during the jubilee, the reunion will be made one of the features of that celebration.

Secretary McClure will mail notices at once to all members of the Rough Riders' association. There will be low railroad rates from all points in the west to Colorado Springs during the celebration. None of the features at the Quarto-centennial will prove more popular than the presence of the cowboy soldiers. They will participate in many contests, including races, marksmanship, and other tests of skill and strength. With several tribes of Indians and hundreds of cowboys, the celebration will be made wonderfully interesting from a historical point of view.

The committee which is arranging the program for the jubilee is making rapid progress in its work. The contributions of citizens are expected to be liberal, and it is thought that the \$15,000 which is needed will be raised within a few weeks. The public realizes the importance of the event, and the committee is receiving hearty support in its work.

# PROFESSOR TUBBS DENIES THE CHARGES OF HERESY

Salina, Kan., June 10.—Prof. Frank D. Tubbs recently removed from the office of natural sciences in the Wesleyan university for alleged heresy, said today of his case: "Nothing of the movement to oust me until the thing was actually done. It is usual to give notice of a month or so before action of that kind is taken. I am not a heretic. I am a Christian. I am a member of the board of trustees, any preacher in the northwest Kansas conference or any one else to point out a single instance of heresy in the teachings of the Methodist church. I have heard that it is in opposition to the doctrines of the Methodist church."

"I am a consistent believer in evolution, the method which God has employed to bring things about in this world. I don't believe God has gone about His work in a haphazard manner, but has had a distinct method. Evolution is the only theory of this method adopted and taught by prominent scientists of the world today. I have abundant letters from prominent scientists of universities of America and England all testifying to the truth of the theory of evolution."

"I believe in the right of every man to inquire where the bible came from, who wrote it and what its purposes are. The ideas which result from such investigations are naturally various, and while I am not a teacher of this subject I hold no opinions that are not taught in the regularly authorized theological schools of the Methodist church, whose teachers are elected by the bishops of the church."

"Before I left South America Bishop Vincent fully questioned my beliefs, approved them and re-appointed me to the same position. The opponents of Dr. Tubbs refuse to make an direct charge against him other than that his teachings are not in accordance with the bible. The orthodox and liberal elements of the northwest conference of the M. E. church apparently are lining up for a struggle as a result of his removal. Professor Tubbs' trouble, it appears, has been growing for more than a year and the dismissal of Dr. Tubbs brought a crisis. Some of the young orthodox ministers are the ones who are making the charges against Dr. Tubbs. They are going out of their way to make trouble and they dub them 'heresies'."

Nearly all the Methodist theological schools are represented in the conference and the most of them supporters of Dr. Tubbs. The order did not go out until the majority of the orthodox ministers are in the majority and control the Kansas Wesleyan university."

# UNGER AND BROWN FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Chicago, June 10.—Dr. August Unger and E. Wayland Brown, on trial for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies through the death of Miss Marie Defenbach, were this evening found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary under the indeterminate law. Frank H. Smiley, indicted with Unger and Brown, pleaded guilty and turned over evidence of a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies. It is likely that he will escape with a slight sentence.

The evidence in the case showed that Unger, Brown, Smiley and Miss Defenbach were in a stock company and two in the case of the insurance company. It was shown that the woman was assigned before her death and that her will was drawn up after these assignments had been made. The woman was not to be allowed to make a will after the supposed death and cremation.

Another body procured from the hospital. The woman became sick, according to the program, but did not rally, and died. Her body was cremated. The evidence in the case showed that Unger, Brown, Smiley and Miss Defenbach were in a stock company and two in the case of the insurance company.

# OURAY

Special to the Gazette. Ouray, June 10.—The output as a result of thirty days cleaning up of the tailings from the cyanide plant of the Camp Bird mills at Petosel was sent down to the bank this afternoon under a guard of 15 men all heavily armed. The sacks weighed 240 pounds and will assay from \$16 to \$17 in gold to the ounce. In addition to this the regular output of the plant was brought down to the value of \$10,000.

In the county court this afternoon Hugh Cowan was pronounced insane by the jury and he will be taken to the insane asylum tomorrow by the sheriff. He worked on the Bachelor mine two months ago. He is a single man with a family here.

A distressing casualty occurred in the city this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of A. N. Humphries a prominent merchant of the city. Lillian Geisel, aged about 13 years was invited to spend the afternoon there and while playing in sport the dog belonging to Mr. Humphries, doubtless believing that the niece was being injured sprang upon her playmate and fastened his teeth deep in her left arm at the elbow. Drs. Stadler and Rowan were soon at the residence and authorized the wound and since then she has rested easily.

The dog is of immense size and might have fatally injured the girl had not assistance arrived to take him off.

# INDUSTRIAL PESSIMISM IN UNITED KINGDOM

London, June 10.—Robert B. Porter, speaking today before the Chesterfield chamber of commerce on the "Epidemic of Industrial Pessimism in the United Kingdom," said:

"It is extremely doubtful whether the United States are prepared now to compete in the markets of the world in manufacture except in iron and steel machine railway and the coarser goods of cotton goods. The tariff indicates that American and other statesmen do not believe the United States are yet able to take an industrial position by the side of Great Britain."

Mr. Porter expressed the opinion that Great Britain's backwardness in electrical science was "due more to absurd restrictions and laws than to lack of facilities and ingenuity." Great Britain needs "breathing up in new, not old, industrial problems."

"Those that argue that Great Britain's commercial supremacy is at an end because the value of American exports or the total of the foreign exports of the United States exceeds Great Britain's," said Mr. Porter, "might as well argue that the first bad harvest must be the last."

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# FLOOD SWEEP OUT BUENA VISTA DAM

Buena Vista, June 10.—The Buena Vista smelter dam, was carried away yesterday for the fourth time, by the sudden rise of the waters of the Arkansas river. As a result the city is in darkness, as the dam furnished power for the electric light plant which lights the city, and the large smelter is idle and will remain so until the dam is rebuilt or steam power is put in.

The heavy masonry of the dam was washed away several days ago by a sudden rise in the river caused by the rapidly melting snow in the mountains. But the weather became cooler and the river subsided and the city was again in light.

The dam was thought to be safe until Friday and Saturday caused the river to rise and the dam went out at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

When the dam went out an immense volume of water was liberated and the noise of the rushing water could be heard some distance off. The steel of the dam was carried away by the water, about 10 feet high, was swept down the stream and the first resistance it encountered was an irrigating dam built by the farmers in the lower part of the valley and was known as the Free Gold dam.

About one-half of this dam went out between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock and the water was then free to run down the river at this point, and the breaking of the dam will make it impossible to obtain irrigating water from the river. Unless the crops get rain they will be a failure.

The river is getting higher and considerable apprehension is felt, as the Twin Lakes reservoir, 20 miles west of here. The water in the Twin Lakes reservoir is said to be higher than at any time before and will be greatly increased by the heavy rainstorm that is threatening today. The seepage under the dam is alarming and if the dam is not repaired soon it will be a disaster.

The dam contains five miles of water about 13 feet deep at present. When filled it will contain 35 feet of water.

# COLORADO MAN AMONG THE FEW WHO PASSED

West Point, N. Y., June 10.—Of the 35 candidates who reported for entrance examination last week only 22 passed successfully. Among the successful candidates were: S. Albright, Tennessee; L. S. Arnold, Arkansas; C. C. Hume, Missouri; H. Lowe, Missouri; J. Lund, Iowa; C. J. Peterson, Illinois; J. B. Shouse, South Dakota; J. R. Starkey, Colorado.

The 22 together with 106 others who qualified last March, took the oath of allegiance and were admitted to the military academy.

Only about half of the third class were permitted to leave on furlough today. The others are under punishment and will not be granted leave of absence until about the middle of July.

# SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LEADVILLE MINE

Special to the Gazette. Leadville, June 10.—A serious and almost fatal accident occurred today about 1 o'clock at the Fairview mine. Manager and ex-Alderman J. C. Hume, while working in the mine in some manner unknown, fell down a winze 20 feet deep, and would have been killed had it not been for the companionship of a man who was working with him. He was on the ground for some time before he was rescued and the doctor was called. He is hurt inwardly and has a bad ankle and will no doubt be laid up for a long time to come.

Leadville, Colo., June 10.—Paddy Purtell, known as the Baginaw Kid, who has held over the Twin Lakes saloon for the past several years, died in his saloon tonight of heart failure. Purtell retired from the ring about two years ago.

# A DISASTROUS HAIL STORM AT GREELEY

Denver, June 10.—A special to the Republican from Greeley, Colo., says that vicinity was today visited by a third disastrous hail storm of the season. It covered a large scope of territory and the others has practically destroyed all the fruit, alfalfa and wheat. It is impossible to estimate the damage to crops. The hail was from the north-eastern Colorado is more or less affected.

# DEATH OF VICTOR MAN AT FLORENCE

Special to the Gazette. Florence, June 10.—The body of a man who may be George Wheeler of Victor is lying at Gilbert's undertaking rooms. A party came in from the western Rio Grande train No. 10 on the way to Victor and just previous to the departure of the Florence and Cripple Creek train one of the members of the party, a large, dark man, was found dead on the rear platform of the day car. The man was about 40 years of age, had a high forehead, sandy hair, light sandy mustache, dark blue eyes, dark blue shirt.

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# MODERN WOODMEN

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—The bi-annual head camp of annual convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, will be called to order at the Auditorium in this city tomorrow morning, and already many thousands of people are in the city for the opening meeting. Each of the 23 divisions represents 1,000 members. The sessions of the convention will continue until Sunday, June 16. It is estimated that fully 10,000 members will be present during the week.

On Thursday the grand street demonstration will take place with 25,000 Woodmen in line, 5,000 of whom are now encamped in a city of tents in the western part of the city.

Among the uniformed drill teams which have arrived are those from Topeka, Wichita and Coffeyville, Kan. Some of the delegations from the west are the delegations from the North-west and the Pacific. Among these were a banner camp of the state of Montana, claimed to be the only state of the northwest to be represented by a uniformed drill team. The team is known as Silver Bow, and has 416 members.

# SIR WALTER BESANT DEAD

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